

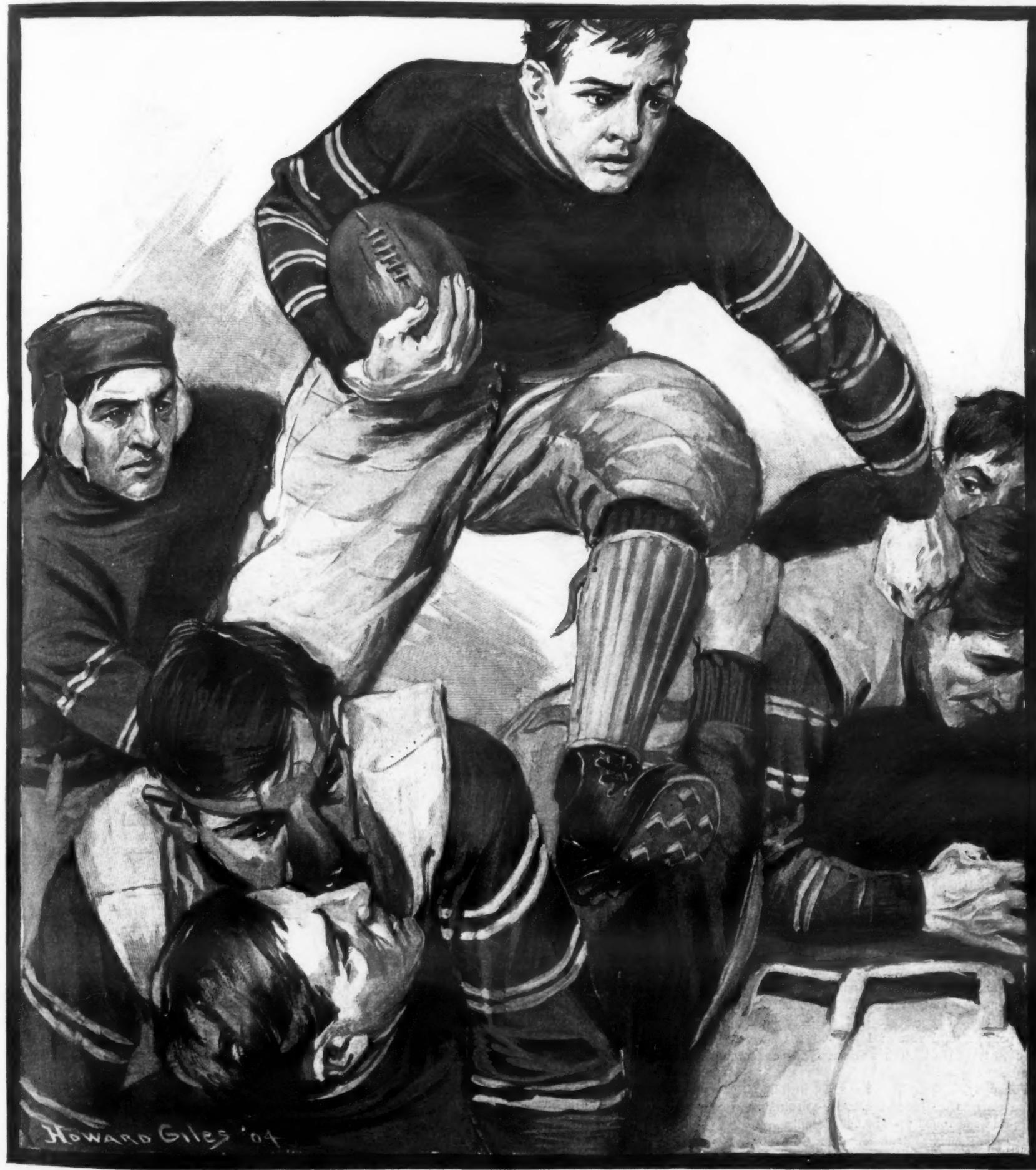
LIFE'S WEEKLY

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New York, October 6, 1904

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MOST HAZARDOUS PLAY OF THE FOOTBALL GAME.

HALF-BACK, CARRYING THE BALL, HURDLES OVER THE HEADS OF THE INTERLOCKED TEAMS IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO MAKE A NEEDED GAIN.

Drawn by Howard Giles.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. XCIX.

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Thursday, October 6, 1904

Beware of Overconfidence!

OREGON'S and Vermont's elections in 1904 gave the Republicans a confidence in their assumed invincibility of which Maine, happily, furnishes a corrective. Oregon's Republican lead in the election for State officers and Congressmen in June, 1904, was longer than in any previous election, leaving the plurality for McKinley in 1900, which had broken all records up to that time, far in the rear. Vermont followed early in September by a victory for the Republicans by a larger plurality than ever before in a presidential year, except in 1896. All this was calculated to give the Republicans that contempt for the strength of the Democracy which they held during the Civil War and reconstruction days, and which very nearly proved fatal to the Republicans in the Hayes canvass.

Maine tells the Republicans that it will be perilous to underestimate the Democracy's strength in the country at large. The Republicans have carried Maine by a longer lead, 27,000, than they ever gained in a September election in a presidential year except in 1896 and 1900. It is 5,000 longer than the lead they won in 1902, when the Republicans rolled up a large majority in the country for Congress. But the fact that the plurality was smaller than it was in 1900 tells the Republicans that they must work hard and intelligently from this time to November 8th if they are to win by a majority which shall impress the country.

Grant's overwhelming victory over Greeley in 1872 made the Republicans despise the Democrats in the canvass of 1876, and the consequence was that Tilden came so near victory that one vote turned in the electoral college would have made him, instead of Hayes, President. But even with the 1876 warning, the Republicans fell into the same dangerous feeling of security in 1880. Then Maine went to the rescue with its 189 majority for the governorship candidate of the Democratic-Greenback fusion. That was a bomb in the Republican camp. It showed that Republican overconfidence had allowed the Democrats to gain the advantage throughout the country, and that the tide was in favor of Hancock. That alarm-bell in the Pine-tree State in September, 1880, saved the Republicans. It compelled Grant and Conkling, who were alienated by Grant's defeat for the third-term nomination in the convention, to quit their sulking and take the stump for the ticket. These leaders worked so effectively for the next few weeks in Ohio, Indiana, and New York that they turned the tide in the Republican direction, and elected Garfield and Arthur, though by such a narrow margin that if 11,000 of Garfield's votes in the decisive State of New York—and New York polled a total vote of 1,100,000 in that year—had been turned in the other direction, Hancock would have been elected.

Unhappily, Maine did not sound a warning in the Blaine canvass of 1884, for under the influence of local pride she rolled up a 20,000 plurality in September for the Republican candidate for Governor. Despite the Blaine-Conkling feud in New York in that year, Republican confidence was great, but the Burchard incident and the Republican defection in Conkling's county turned the scale.

It was overconfidence which defeated the Repub-

licans in 1892, when the drop in Maine's Republican lead to 12,000 in September was unable to rouse the Harrison leaders from their lethargy, and Cleveland carried the country a second time. In 1904 Maine issues its sharp summons to the Republicans to shake off all inertia, and to work as if every Northern and Western State were in doubt and could not be won without bringing every Republican voter to the polls. The situation is immeasurably better for the Republicans in 1904 than it was in 1884 or 1892, but it is only by making sure that every Republican ballot is cast on November 8th that Roosevelt's victory will be rendered as decisive and overwhelming as it ought to be.

A War of Surprises.

AS THE WAR in the far East proceeds from week to week, the watching and anxious world outside the area of conflict finds it necessary to make almost as frequent revision of its views, estimates, and conjectures concerning the comparative strength of the Japanese forces, their tactics and strategical movements, and the probable results of their campaign. The Japanese war department has taken no one into its confidence as to what it was doing or what it proposed to do, and again and again since the movement in Manchuria began have all the theories and speculations of the war experts in European and American capitals been set at naught by the things which have actually happened.

The world is fast realizing that Japan is not, after all, so diminutive a Power compared with Russia as many were led to think and believe. Its area seems insignificant, indeed, compared with that of the whole of the Russian empire, including Siberia, but it is to be remembered that Japan is densely populated, whereas large parts of the Czar's vast realm are a barren waste. Compared, however, with England, which has so long been one of the great Powers of the world, Japan is by no means small. Its total area, without counting Formosa, is by twenty-seven thousand square miles greater than that of the British Isles, and as large a proportion of it is fertile and thickly populated. That population, again, is forty-four millions, or three millions greater than that of Great Britain, and almost equal to that of Austria-Hungary, while it is six millions greater than that of France.

As regards soldiers, Japan has a conscription, and a conscription that obviously works. Within the last six months the country has sent out six armies, each nearly equal to either of the forces that contended at Waterloo. England thought it had done a great thing when it sent out eighty thousand men to India in 1857, and an extraordinary one when it transported two hundred thousand men across the sea to South Africa, but Japan has defied the Russians at Liao-yang and Port Arthur with armies greater in the aggregate than that which Napoleon III. mobilized for the invasion of Germany. Of the quality of these forces it is unnecessary to speak. Sailors and soldiers alike are, in discipline, in speed of marching, and endurance of fatigue, the equals of any that Europe or America has brought forth, while in their reckless contempt of death they display a special quality which, as great Russian officers admit, sometimes appalls and demoralizes their own stubbornly brave men.

Where in all this is the evidence of the "little-ness" upon which ruling Russians rely, and which their press declares to be a guarantee of their own ultimate victory? It is, they say, because of this deficiency of Japan that Russia, if she will only continue the contest, must ultimately bleed her "pigmy" opponent to death. Why should Japan bleed to death? The consumption of officers is, no doubt, great, but a campaign of six months such as the Japanese have fought breeds men in the ranks who are competent, so far as the business of actual warfare is concerned, to become good officers. As for the consumption of men, there is no reason why it should exhaust Japan any more than the conscriptions of Napoleon I. exhausted France, and his conscriptions were continued for fifteen years of almost incessant war. We are informed just now, too, that the age for conscription has been advanced by the Japanese war department to forty-five years, which will add immediately to the fighting forces of the Mikado several hundred thousand able men.

When all these things are taken into consideration, together with the fact that Japan entered upon the war in magnificent condition, industrially and financially, as compared with Russia, with no debts to speak of and a united, loyal, and intensely patriotic people, all of us, including our best war experts, may well be cautious in our predictions as to the probable outcome of the war.

England's Good Example.

THE WISE and successful policy adopted by Great Britain for the encouragement and building up of her merchant marine receives further emphasis by the recent vote of the British Parliament, granting a loan of over twelve million dollars at two per cent. interest to the Cunard Company, with which to build two vessels that are to be heavily subsidized. The congressional commission now engaged in investigating the merchant marine of this country with a view to its improvement has already taken much testimony, some of it valuable as confirmatory of the imperative need of improvement, but little of it which points the way

to any measures of relief other than of government subsidies. We entirely agree with Mr. Francis B. Thurber, president of the United States Export Association, who, in his testimony before the commission, said that he favored a subsidy for carrying the mails; subsidies to every ship available for an auxiliary navy; subsidies to our fishing fleet, every one of which is a school-ship for our navy; subsidies in the form of a rebate in duties on goods imported in American ships. It is a national disgrace, as Mr. Thurber said, that American over-sea exports carried in American bottoms should have declined from ninety per cent. down to nine per cent., when commerce on land had increased in corresponding ratio.

The Plain Truth.

THE NEW YORK Times will have the hearty support of the general public in its demand that stern and instant measures should be taken to stop the posting and to punish the posters of bills on the shelters over the entrances to the new subway stations. The abuse is one that may easily grow to dangerous proportions, and it should be promptly nipped in the bud and the bill-posters made to understand that the people have rights in matters of this kind which they are bound to respect. To what dimensions a nuisance of this kind may grow is shown by the flagrant example in the advertisements plastered over the elevated railroad coaches, stairways, and platforms, obstructing light and air and converting these structures into unsightly and offensive objects. The elevated roads have no more actual right to make such use of their franchise than the subways will have when completed, and if the New York press would unite in a crusade upon this advertising abuse on the elevated system it would have to go.

A HIGHLY praiseworthy act was that of Mrs. Fiske, the well-known actress, in putting herself, recently, to the trouble and inconvenience of looking up an officer and causing the arrest of a brutal truck-driver in New York City whom she saw cruelly beating a poor and decrepit horse, and also by following up the case with her personal testimony in a police court. According to Mrs. Fiske's evidence the fellow was whipping the horse most unmercifully because the animal would not pull the heavy load he had on his wagon. The poor beast was old, crippled, and clearly unfit for heavy work. While a few respectable and professedly refined women may be found among the patrons of live-pigeon shooting and other cruel sports, it is a fact that the "gentle sex," as a rule, is true to that name in its treatment of dumb brutes. The work-horse in the city streets leads a hard life at the best, and when its masters are brutal and drunken, as is often the case, its lot is a pitiable one indeed—a lot which even the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with all its vigilance, cannot entirely mitigate. Because of this, such acts of kindness and humanity as that of Mrs. Fiske's are worthy of all encouragement and imitation.

WHILE THE incubator system for preserving the lives of unfortunate infants may be excellent in itself, and wholly worthy of praise considered from a purely medical and humanitarian point of view, there can be only one opinion among sensible people as to the impropriety, to use a mild term, of making a public exhibit of this system for the benefit of curiosity-seekers. For physicians, nurses, and others specially interested in the care and treatment of weak and sickly children such an exhibit might have valuable suggestions, but to make of the poor little ones shut up in the glass boxes of the incubator a mere show for the general public is repugnant to every refined and right sensibility, and can possibly serve no good nor useful end. Whether the charges made by a Brooklyn physician as to the cruel and grossly neglectful treatment of the inmates of the baby incubators at the St. Louis exposition are fully substantiated or not, the fact remains that such public exhibitions must inevitably involve unnecessary hardship and suffering for the children exposed, and ought not to be permitted anywhere. We do not think of making a public show of imbeciles, paralytics, or of the inmates of insane wards undergoing treatment, and why of helpless infants?

A COMMENTARY on a repulsive state of things existing in a certain grade of American society rather than a humorous situation will be suggested to many by the news item relating how one Baron Herzinger, of Austria, has written letters in three languages to a Chicago hotel-keeper announcing his desire to marry an American wife who must be "a lady of high class and first-rate education," while the baron in his turn "obliges himself to pay a great fee or make a considerable donation for the nomination"—whatever this may mean. In view of the many international marriages which have been actually brought about on the basis suggested by the Austrian baron, an exchange of cash for a title, it is not surprising that European adventurers should come to regard women belonging to the so-called upper crust of American society as open to most any offer of this kind. The course of procedure adopted by Baron Herzinger to secure his prize was, to be sure, a trifle more bold and frank than is customary, but since the object sought was the same this ought to make no great difference to American parents who count it great gain to bargain off their daughters for foreign titles, even though it may include a union for life with a bankrupt, a fool, or a debauchee.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

NOT ALL the perils which threaten Italy at the present time can eclipse the joy which has come to the royal home circle in that sunny land over the advent of a son and an heir to the throne.



QUEEN HELENA OF ITALY.
To whom a long-wished son and an heir to the throne has recently been born.

late King Humbert, and the title of Prince of Piedmont. Before the birth of the boy, which occurred on September 15th at the Racconigi Palace, there was much talk as to the title the child should take, if it should be a boy, and at first the King and Queen proposed to call it Prince of Rome, which would have given great satisfaction to the anti-clerical party, but serious offense to the clericals. But the King, it appears, thought the matter over, and in view of the policy of reconciliation with the Vatican which he is trying to bring about, he decided that it should be the Prince of Piedmont, a title borne by King Humbert before he came to the throne, and which could give no offense in any quarter. Queen Helena is the third daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, and was married to the then Prince of Naples on October 24th, 1896. The royal couple have two little daughters, Yolanda and Mafalda, the former three and the latter two years of age.

THE LATE M. Waldeck-Rousseau was a keen angler. He was not a fly-fisher, but was versed in other kinds of angling, and was one of the first French fishermen to adopt the American style of casting. No doubt he was encouraged by catching a pike of very nearly twenty pounds the first time he tried it. He fished for everything everywhere, going as far afield as Norway; but his favorite river for some years past was the Seine, near Corbeil, where he had purchased a house and grounds overlooking the water.

THE SHAH of Persia has honored two Chicago men by sending them decorations. They have just been received and entitle Richard T. Crane, Jr., and Baron Schlippenbach to a rank in Persia corresponding to that of chevalier in some of the continental countries. The decorations are of the Order of the Lion and the Sun, and are prized by high officials in the Shah's country.

IT IS THE habit of Tolstoi, as his readers know, to call a spade a spade, and that whether he is discussing religion, social reform, or the policy of nations.

His recent letter to the London *Times* on the Russo-Japanese War has this characteristic trait in a pronounced form. Its bold, fearless, and scathing arraignment of the Russian war policy and of militarist doctrine as it exists to-day among all so-called Christian nations, has aroused the world as no other utterance of the kind has done in many years. Those who fail to agree with the great Russian reformer will find it difficult to break the force of his logic that war is essentially barbaric, beastly, and absurdly and grossly inconsistent between nations professing to be

animated by a Christian and enlightened spirit, and desirous of promoting humanity and justice. Tolstoi may be an extremist in his peace doctrines, but far saner, more tolerable, and better for the world is such extremism than the wild, extravagant, and pernicious war talk of which we are hearing so much in these days from men in places of power and influence in our own and other lands. Far more rational is it than the reasoning which rests apparently upon the assumption that war is a part of the normal order of the world now and forevermore, and that in the future, just as in the past, the chief duty of nations is to prepare for war with each other, no matter what the cost to public morals and humane progress, or what burdens of indebtedness it heaps upon the people. The sentiment

against war among civilized peoples has received a strong impetus from the fearful slaughter and bloodshed of the present conflict in the far East.

ONE OF THE most deserving men in the American navy has lately been fitly rewarded for an act of heroism.



MONS MONSSON,
A heroic American sailor who saved the battle-ship Missouri from destruction.

magazine was at once flooded, and Monsson was nearly drowned. President Roosevelt was so deeply impressed with Monsson's gallant action that he sent a special photographer to him to take his portrait to hang in the White House, while Congress voted him a medal and the Navy Department promoted him without delay. Monsson is a native of Norway, cast in the stern mould of the old sea-kings, but he is more patriotic toward his adopted country than the most patriotic native American. He entered the navy fifteen years ago as an apprentice, was with Admiral Dewey at Manila Bay, and is one of those quiet, unassuming "men behind the guns," who are strangers to fear and stand ready at all times to give their lives to the service.

THE SYMPATHY of most civilized nations is so strongly and unmistakably with Japan in the conflict raging between that



COUNT ALEXANDER BENCKENDORFF,
The Russian ambassador at the English court.

country and Russia that the diplomatic representatives of the Czar's government at the various capitals have found their positions not a little embarrassing at times and their resources intact and courtesy subjected to a pretty severe strain. Nowhere has this been more true than in England, where popular favor has been overwhelmingly on the side of the Japs from the beginning, while the feeling against Russia, accentuated by such events as the Red Sea seizures, has been at times almost at the war point. It is fortunate for Russia's interests that during these critical days she has had at the Court of St. James a representative like Count Alexander Benckendorff, who is not only a trained and experienced diplomat, but, fortunately at this juncture, a man who has long been on terms of intimacy and good-will with members of the English royal family, and who understands English perfectly. The count comes of a family of diplomats, and is a member of one of the oldest noble families of Livonia. He was born at Berlin in the year following that when all Europe, save England and Russia, "saw red"—that is, in 1849. The ambassador's father was Count Constantine Benckendorff, his mother Princess Louise, of Croy-Dulmen. He learned German in Germany and French in Paris, and entered the diplomatic service at the age of twenty, his first post being that of *attaché* of the Russian embassy at Rome. With one brief interval the count has been in diplomatic service ever since, and stationed at various times at nearly all the great European capitals. Count Benckendorff is credited with being an enlightened lover and promoter of peace.

WHATEVER MAY be said of the intense partisanship of the Hon. D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, N. Y., whom the Democrats have so unexpectedly named as their candidate for the governorship, it must be conceded that his record in private life and on the Bench has been highly commendable.

The son of a successful merchant of Albany, Judge Herrick was educated in the public schools of that city, in a classical academy, and finally in the Albany law school, where he was a class-mate of the late President McKinley. He is fifty-eight years old, and since he became a voter has been an earnest, active Democrat. He was closely associated with the late Daniel Manning in the management of politics at the State capital, and was also the confidential friend and adviser of President Cleveland. On his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court twelve years ago, Judge Herrick withdrew from the active management of politics in his county, and it is to his credit that as a judge even his political opponents concede that he has always been impartial and non-partisan. Judge Herrick has a fine literary mind, is a reader of the best books, an earnest thinker, and an incisive and logical talker. He is devoted to his family, and is very popular in the club and social circles of his city.



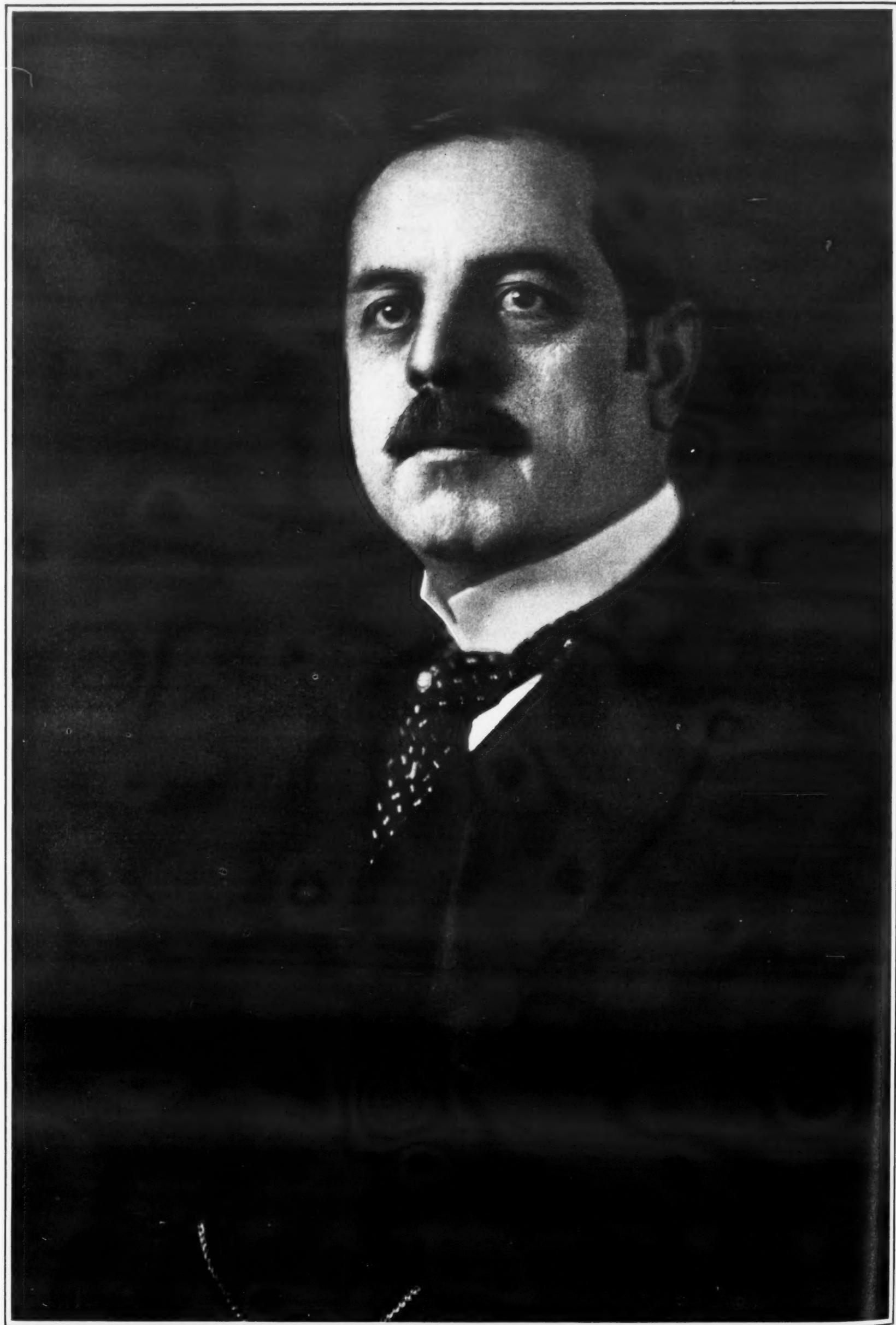
JUDGE HERRICK,
McKinley's college mate, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.—Albany Art Union.

EARL GREY, who has been finally chosen, after much discussion of various other possible appointees, to succeed the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, owes his experience of the colonies to South Africa, where he acted as a British administrator in Rhodesia for two years, and in which he is still interested by his vice-presidency of the British South Africa Company. His connection with Dr. Jameson of "raid" fame and his agreement with the employment of Chinese labor in the mines have put him out of favor with certain parties, but on the whole his appointment seems to meet with the approval not only of the majority of the people in England but, even more important still, of the Canadians themselves. The new Governor, who is fifty-three, is a grandson of the late earl, and son of the General Charles Grey who brought Prince Albert from Coburg and acted as Queen Victoria's private secretary. He is the brother-in-law of the retiring Governor. He is probably best known by his work as a social reformer—as the pioneer of the temperance public-house and garden cities. The high character of her Governor-Generals has been potent in strengthening the ties binding Canada to the mother country.

THE EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD daughter of Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the present Chinese minister at Washington, will next winter make her début at the national capital, and will enjoy the distinction of being the first high-born Chinese girl who has ever formally entered American society. That the young lady is to have an opportunity to participate in the activities of the fashionable world is doubtless due in great measure to the fact that her father, a man of very broad ideas, was educated in this country and is anxious that his children should gain a thorough insight into American manners and customs. The envoy from the Celestial Empire is a widower, and his daughter will become, therefore, from the time of her début, the mistress of the Chinese legation at Washington. Miss Cheng, unlike her brothers, has not adopted American dress, but clings to her native style of attire, her heavy silken garments being made by a tailor connected with the Chinese legation. The young lady is accounted a perfect type of Chinese beauty, although she has not diminutive feet such as were the pride of Madame Wu, the wife of the former minister. However, the young lady can vie with Madame Wu in one respect—namely, in the possession of pearls and diamonds which are the envy of every woman who has seen them. As yet this Chinese girl speaks only a very little English, but it is her father's desire that she shall master the language as soon as possible. Society at Washington will watch her progress with interest.



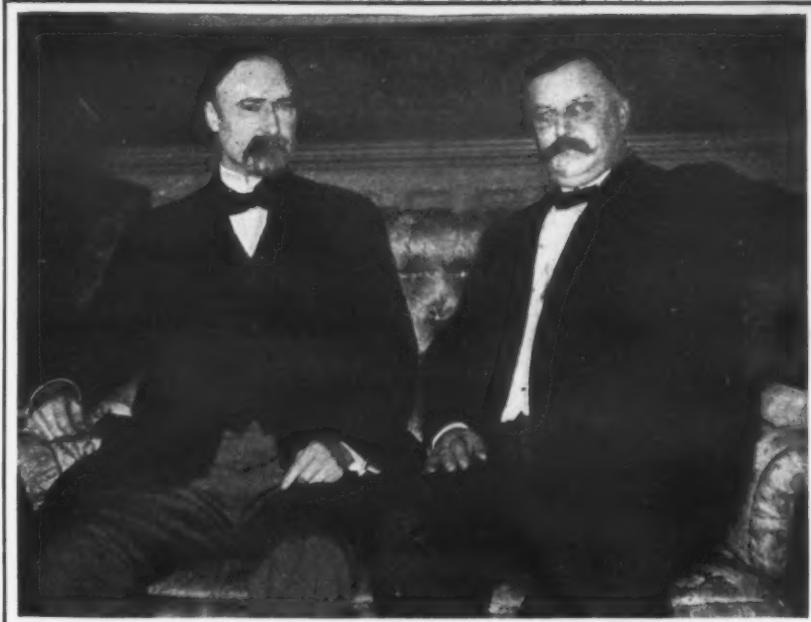
MISS CHENG,
The Chinese minister's daughter, who will enter American society.
Copyright by Waldon Fawcett.



THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FRANK W. HIGGINS, OF OLEAN, WHO HAS BEEN CONSPICUOUS FOR FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVICE.
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SENATOR FAIRBANKS ADDRESSING AN ASSEMBLAGE OF INTERESTED VOTERS ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.—*R. L. Dobb.*



THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE AND MAYOR E. CLAY TIMANUS AT THE HOTEL BENNETT, BALTIMORE, DURING A RECEPTION IN HONOR OF SENATOR FAIRBANKS.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



PROMINENT MARYLAND REPUBLICANS WELCOMING SENATOR FAIRBANKS AT THE UNION STATION, BALTIMORE.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*

1. City Chairman Stephen R. Mason. 2. Ex-Congressman Charles R. Schirm. 3. Hon. Frank Wachter, Congressional candidate in the Third Maryland District. 4. State Chairman John B. Hanna. 5. Senator Fairbanks. 6. Hon. William F. Stone, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican National Committee. 7. William C. Smith, Congressional candidate in the Fourth Maryland District. 8. Senator Dillingham, of Vermont.

MOST EFFECTIVE CAMPAIGNER OF THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CONVINCING VOTERS AND RECEIVING HONOR FROM PARTY LEADERS.



OPENING OF THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL SEASON IN PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S LEFT-GUARD, PIEKARSKI (SEEN WITH CHIN ON BALL BETWEEN REFEREE'S KNEES), MAKING THE ONLY TOUCHDOWN IN THE GAME, AND DEFEATING THE STATE COLLEGE ELEVEN BY THE SCORE OF 6 TO 0.—*Peirce & Jones.*



HY JAPAN CAN WIN OVER RUSSIA

- - By Norman Notwood - -

THE steady progress of the Japanese forces on land and sea, and such great and decisive victories as that won at Liaoyang—a battlefield which must rank in history as one of the greatest and bloodiest ever fought—will go far to convince even the most obstinate skeptics of the ultimate

triumph of Japan in this war. It has been hitherto the belief, even of many whose hopes and wishes were otherwise, that, notwithstanding her initial successes, Japan must eventually succumb in a struggle with a Power having military resources vastly outnumbering her own, and with a prestige to sustain at home and abroad prompting it to expend these resources to the uttermost and go to the limits of desperation rather than yield to an antagonist once so despised.

Admitting it to be still true that Russia has the advantage of an enormous reserve force of men and means wherewith to continue the struggle, more "food for powder" to fill up the ranks depleted by the fearful slaughter inflicted by Japanese guns, the conviction is growing that despite all these things seemingly standing in Russia's favor in a prolonged war, victory in the end, whenever that may be, is destined to crown the arms of Japan. Japan has furnished the world many surprises, established many precedents, refuted many predictions, and achieved many things that once seemed incredible, during the past fifty years, and it is quite possible that in this conflict with Russia the unexpected may again happen, prophecies be set at naught, and things be done which were never done before in human history.

That Japan—the little island empire—a pygmy as to area and population compared with all Russia, should be able nevertheless to humble the pride of the haughty Muscovite Power and reduce it to subjection would be no greater a marvel than that Japan should leap forward in the brief space of a half-century from the condition of a weak, benighted, unknown nation, with a people apparently fast bound in heathen ignorance and superstition, to the position of one of the strongest, most progressive, and highly civilized among the Powers of the earth. To a people with the spirit, the genius, the capacity to perform these wonders who shall say what is not now possible?

But there are many considerations more practical than these which point to the ultimate success of Japan in the conflict now raging. Her people are homogeneous and united in all ways and senses; they stand as one man in patriotic spirit and determination, in readiness to sacrifice all things, if need be, for their country's sake; they mix brains with their powder as the Russians do not, making one Japanese soldier equal in initiative and individual resource to five of his Muscovite foes. Added to all these advantages in a war fought at her own doors and in a region peopled with a friendly and kindred race, Japan had also the immense advantage over her antagonist in entering upon the conflict in magnificent fighting trim, so far as her finances, her industries, her credit, and all other material interests are concerned.

Japan's national debt is insignificant compared with that of other countries, being less than one-fourth as much per capita of population as that of Russia, and one-eighteenth as much per capita as that of Great Britain. Japan's indebtedness, also, such as it was and now is, is two-thirds to her own citizens. This applies not only to her national debt, but also in larger proportion still to the money loaned to develop her railways, factories, and mines, all these being financed exclusively with Japanese money. The significance of this will appear when it is remembered that many of the nations, including Russia and Spain, are in debt to other nations not only for government loans, but also for loans to build railways, factories, and mines, these enterprises being in reality foreign property. Nothing of this kind has happened in Japan. She has borrowed ideas freely from every land, but the money used to develop and utilize these ideas has been furnished almost wholly by her own thrifty and public-spirited citizens.

The comparative financial strength of Russia and Japan is shown by the measures which each has taken to finance the present war. Japan has issued an immense war loan at home, which has proved a complete success, while Russia has been driven to her usual expedient of printing bank notes, and has tried, with scant success, to borrow money abroad. Japan has expended a vast amount of money since her war with China upon her army and navy, an investment from which she is now reaping large dividends, but she has not allowed these ex-

tensive and costly war preparations to retard her development and progress in the arts of peace. To be specific here, Japan increased the expenditure upon her army and navy in the decade ending with the present year, 1904, about \$12,000,000, while in the same time her appropriations for the departments of justice, education, agriculture, and commerce were increased by over \$15,000,000. In this same decade—1894–1904—the revenues of Japan from every source and the development of her national enterprises and her individual and corporate undertakings went forward with enormous strides.

A few figures will help to tell the wonderful story of Japan's progress. The receipts of the state post and telegraph offices in the years 1893–1894 were the equivalent of about \$1,600,000; ten years later the annual revenue from these sources had risen to over \$6,000,000, an increase of over three hundred per cent. While Japan's expenditures for military and other purposes have increased enormously since 1884, the state revenues from all sources have increased in still greater proportions. The budget for 1884 showed an expenditure of about \$20,000,000 and a revenue of exactly the same amount. For the fiscal year ending June last the items under these two headings stood as follows: Expenditures, \$61,000,000; revenues, \$62,750,000. During the fourteen years ending with 1901 the production of copper from Japanese mines increased almost three-fold, that of iron more than four-fold, that of coal and gold five-fold, and that of petroleum more than thirty-fold. Fishing is one of the most important industries of Japan, for 900,000 fishermen, or a total population of 3,000,000, live by it, and the government has encouraged this industry so much by means of fishery schools, bounties, and subventions that the value of the annual catch increased in the four years between 1896 and 1900 from \$9,000,000 to over \$14,000,000.

But it is in the expansion of Japan's manufacturing industries that the most remarkable showing is made. A few figures for the fourteen years ending in 1901 will show this. For example, the manufacture of cotton piece goods increased in value in this period from about \$7,000,000 to over \$38,000,000; cotton yarn from a value of \$500,000 to over \$80,000,000, and raw silk, earthenware, and Japanese paper in almost equal proportions. In the cotton-spinning industry the number of spindles increased from 113,856 in 1888 to 1,181,762 in 1901. During the same period the number of operators employed in the spinning-mills increased from 3,403 to 63,021—figures which give as fair a measure of Japan's wonderful industrial progress as any that may be cited.

Japan's imports have increased six-fold during the last fifteen years, while the increase in exports has been five-fold; and it is significant for the economic progress of Japan that the chief increase in imports took place in raw cotton, iron, and machinery, articles which serve to make her a great industrial country. Her import of raw cotton in 1887 amounted to only about \$170,000; in 1902 it had risen in value to over \$19,000,000. Japan's shipping has expanded hand in hand with her foreign trade. Between 1887 and 1901 the gross tonnage of Japanese shipping increased six-fold. Almost half the steamships now entering Japan from abroad fly the flag of the rising sun, and Japan bids fair soon to acquire a monopoly of the carrying

trade in the Eastern seas. Already the tonnage of her mercantile marine is greater than that of Russia, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, and Holland, while so far as foreign shipping alone is concerned, she stands far ahead of the United States.

In such a vital and significant matter as her banking and savings-bank statistics Japan's advancement has been no less marvelous. The Bank of Japan, which is the government bank, increased its capital from about \$2,500,000 in 1887 to \$7,500,000 in 1902, and its business on deposit account grew from \$70,000,000 in the former year to \$500,000,000 in 1902. In 1893 the savings-bank deposits were \$1,510,000; in 1901 they amounted to over \$18,000,000. The increase in the life-insurance business—and there is no better test of financial strength than this—has been simply phenomenal. In 1889 the total amount of life policies outstanding in Japan amounted to less than \$140,000; by 1901 this sum had been increased to \$49,000,000, a difference in twelve years of over \$48,000,000.

Turning to such departments of public service as the telephone, the telegraph, electric lighting, etc., we find the same astonishing figures of advancement. While her area and population are much smaller, Japan employs a greater number of men in her postal service than Russia or Austria, and she has more miles of telegraph and telephone wire than either one of these countries. As regards the use of electricity as a motive power, Japan is ahead even of the United States. She has quadrupled her railway mileage in the last decade, increased her passenger traffic in the same ratio in the same period, and her railroad tonnage seven-fold.

In the highly important and vital point of wages and the condition of her wage-earners the rate of progress has been no less great and significant. In 1894 the general average of wages in Japan was forty per cent. higher than in 1887, and by 1901 wages had risen about 150 per cent. above the wage figures of 1887. Owing to the general improvement in industries and manufactures the masses of the population are better clothed, better fed, and in every way more prosperous, happy, and contented than formerly. Poverty, idleness, and discontent, and all the social and political evils growing out of them, are almost unknown in Japan.

Statistics relative to other departments of Japan's civic and industrial life, her schools, her highways, might be given, all showing that same vitality, vigor, and upward movement. But enough have been cited to show that in the prosecution of the present war Japan has the great advantage over Russia of having back of her armies in the field a country where prosperity, thrift, intelligence, and progress of a most wonderful and unprecedented sort have been the rule for many years, making it a land worthy of the love and the loyalty of its citizens, a land worth living for and also of dying for, if need be.

Japan is more largely than any great Power of the day, excepting the United States, self-contained and self-dependent. Her productive enterprises are not mortgaged to foreign bondholders, as Russia's are, but her railways, telegraphs, telephones, seamanship, and mines have been developed with Japanese money, and no emergency has arisen, nor is likely to arise, to cause her to go out begging for money to keep her armies in the field or for any other purpose. Her government can devote every needed energy and resource to the prosecution of the war without fear of traitors, rebels, or assassins in the rear, but with the full assurance that in all its efforts it will have the united and unanimous support of a loyal, devoted, and self-sacrificing citizenship. Her soldiers in the field, too, are doubtless spurred on, by the sympathy and appreciation of their patriotic countrymen at home, to perform deeds of daring and endurance such as have rarely been equaled in history.

All these things—thrift, prosperity, progress, and the love and devotion of an earnest, intelligent, and united people—are valuable assets in war, and may outweigh in the balance the vast numerical strength of the mighty Muscovite empire, with all its wild Cossack legions and its hosts of veteran soldiery marshaled and led by captains and generals who had won distinction on many a hard-fought field years before Japan had fully emerged from the darkness of a heathen past. Russia is learning from hard experience a lesson which other nations may well take to heart.



The Smoking-car

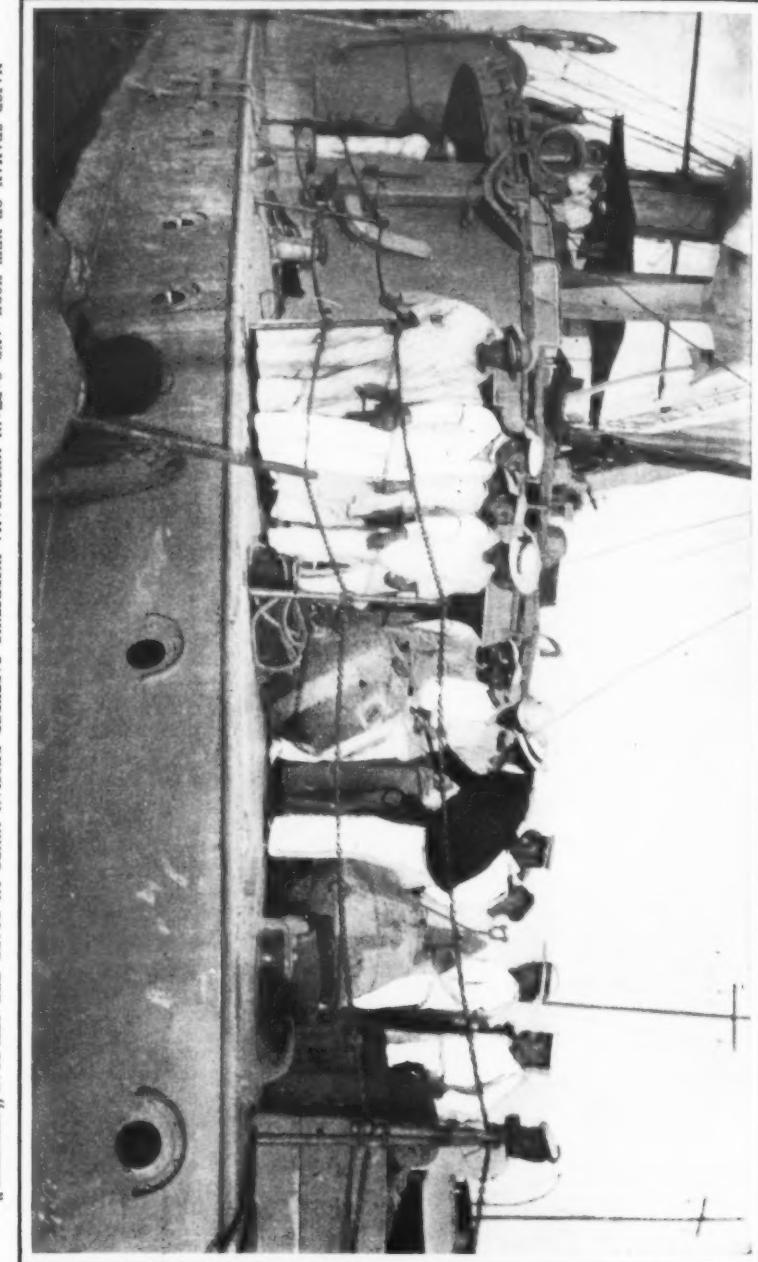
THREE'S the velvet-cushioned Pullman filled with dignity profound; There's the diner with its white and starchy linen all around; There's the parlor-car with loungers trying hard to make believe That they really are getting all the rest they should receive In a respite from their labors for a blessed hour or so As from toil to toil they hurry fast as steam can make them go. But the place where solid comfort reigns supreme, with ne'er a jar, Is the forwardmost compartment that they call "the smoking-car."

THREE'S the air is filled with incense from tobacco-leaves dead-ripe, As 'tis offered from the cigarette, the sweet cigar, the pipe; There's a bluish haze that rests you; there's a sense of brotherhood, 'Mid that colony of smokers, that would surely do you good. See that group of trav'lers sitting over by the water tank, Each one puffing at some "smokin'" ranged from very good to rank; Yet there's naught of wealth or station constitutes the slightest bar, For the finest of democracy pervades "the smoking-car."

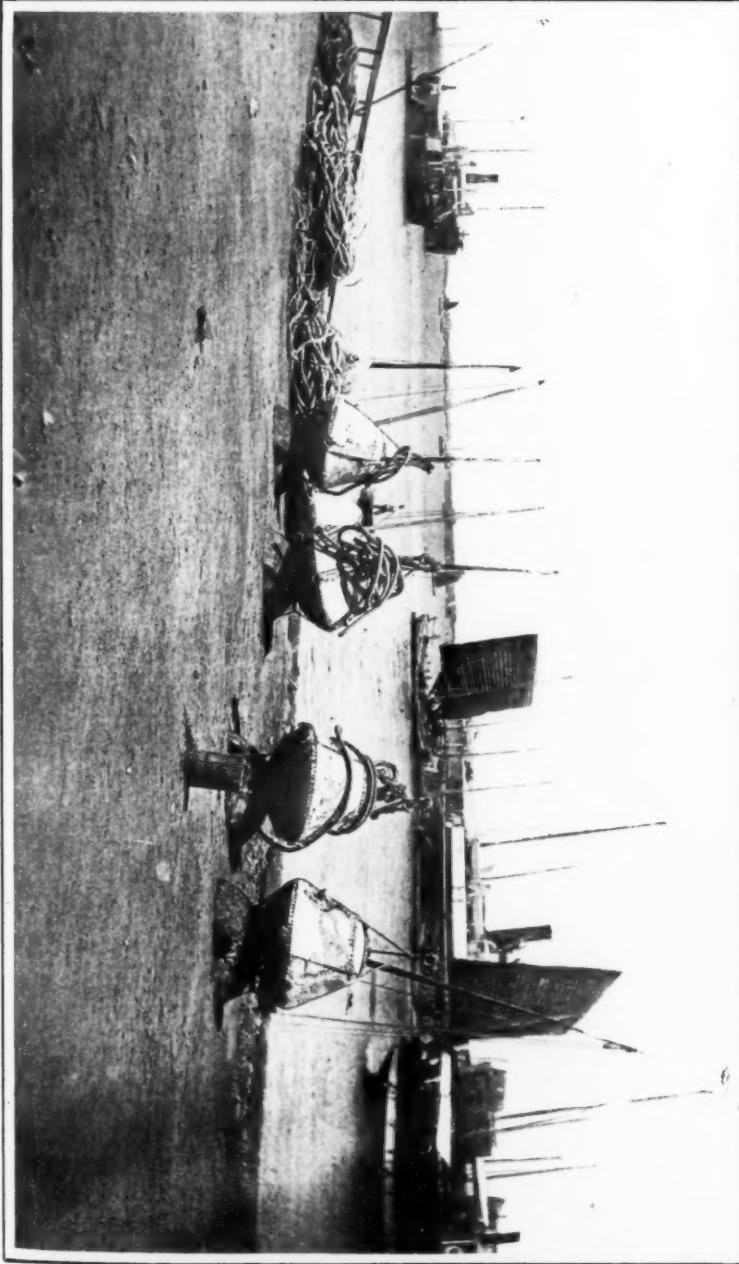
READING papers, time-cards, novels, swapping yarns like lifelong friends, Though they'll part—perhaps forever—at their several journeys' ends; Loaning matches, saying, "Light, sir—thanks. Terrific day we've got"; Further chat will call up some one known in common, like as not. Mimic dignity is banished, and a reign of common sense In those little groups impromptu doth immediately commence. To the winds with social folly that would such commingling mar In the home of real comfort—otherwise "the smoking-car."

THREE'S the dust-upholstered Pullman with its dignity profound; There's the diner with its wealth of snowy napery around; There's the parlor-car where pilgrims grimly pl'y at make-believe That they're getting all the comfort they should really receive In a respite from the treadmill for a blessed hour or so As from toil to toil they hurry fast as steam can make them go. But the spot where solid comfort reigns supreme, with ne'er a jar, Is within that haze-filled heaven men have named "the smoking-car."

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.



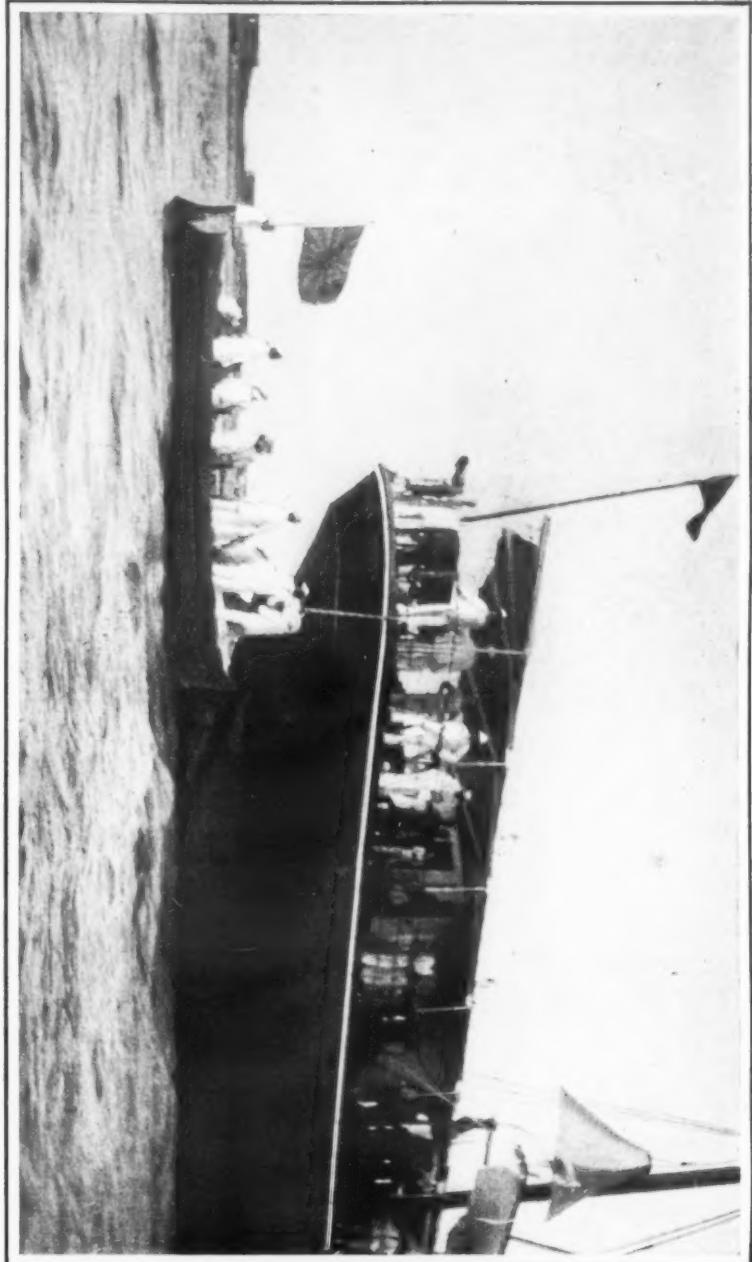
MAJOR SEAMAN, OF NEW YORK, AND CAPTAIN MIZUGAMA INSPECTING CAPTURED RUSSIAN MINES ON BOARD THE GUN-BOAT "TSUKUSHI."



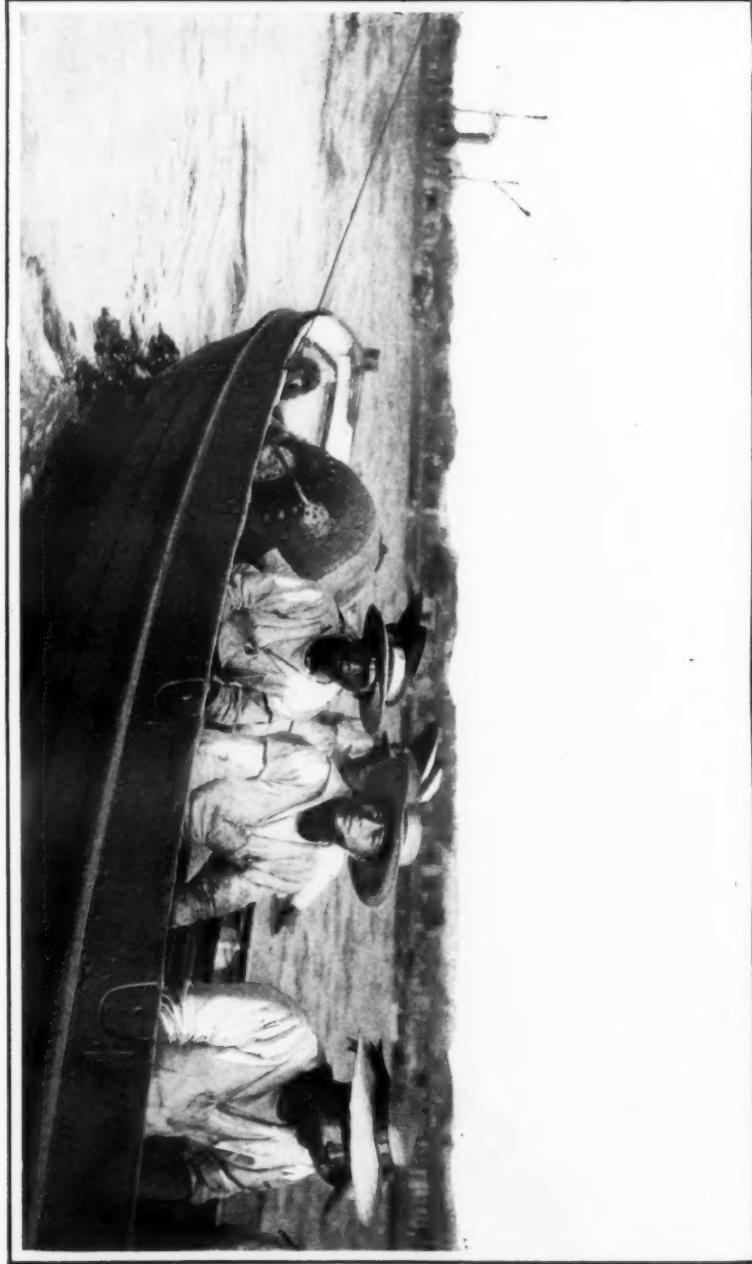
SIX OF THE TWELVE RUSSIAN MINES FOUND BY THE JAPANESE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER NEAR NEWCHWANG.

THE SEA SOWN BY THE RUSSIANS WITH DEADLY MINES.

ONE OF THESE DANGEROUS TRAPS FOR WAR-SHIPS PICKED UP IN THE TRACK OF COMMERCE THIRTEEN MILES FROM PORT ARTHUR, AND TWELVE OTHERS FOUND AT THE MOUTH OF THE LIAO RIVER, NEAR NEWCHWANG.—*Photographed especially for Leslie's Weekly by Dr. L. L. Seaman.*



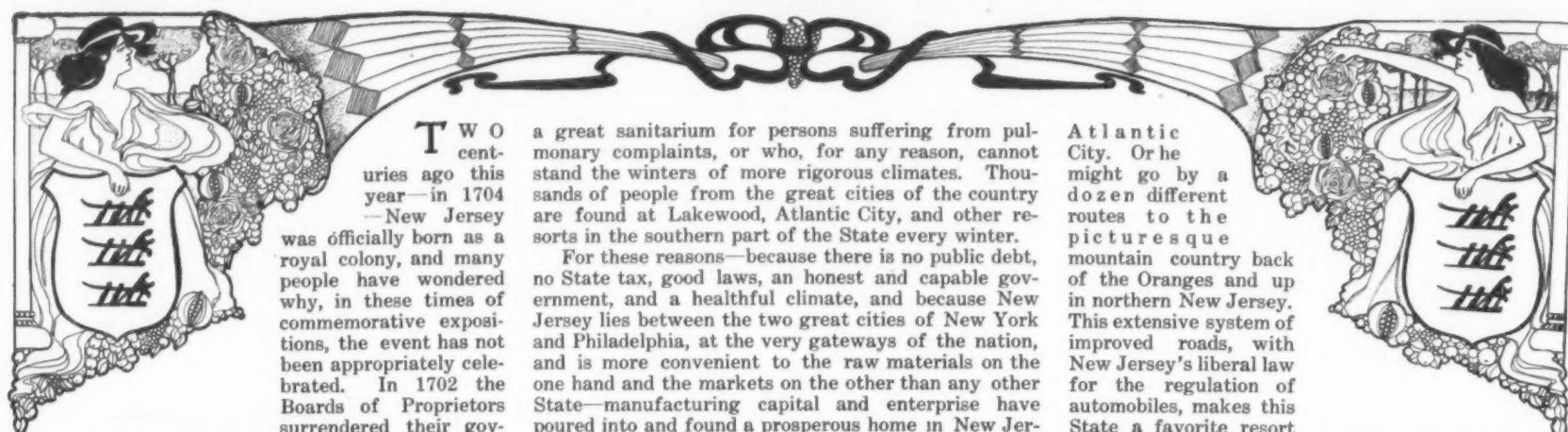
BRITISH MERCHANTMAN "WENCHOW" DELIVERING TO A JAPANESE BOAT CREW AT NEWCHWANG A SUBMARINE MINE RECENTLY PICKED UP BY HER THIRTEEN MILES WEST OF PORT ARTHUR.



CREW FROM THE JAPANESE GUN-BOAT "TSUKUSHI" BRINGING TO SHORE THE DANGEROUS RUSSIAN MINE TAKEN FROM THE "WENCHOW."

The Bi-Centennial of New Jersey—The Story of a Great State

By the Hon. William Cloke, Riparian Commissioner for New Jersey



TWO centuries ago this year—in 1704—New Jersey was officially born as a royal colony, and many people have wondered why, in these times of commemorative expositions, the event has not been appropriately celebrated. In 1702 the Boards of Proprietors surrendered their government over the province of East and West Jersey, and two years later the whole colony passed under the control of a Governor and council. The growth and development of New Jersey since she emerged from what may be termed the chrysalis condition in 1704, down to this year of grace, two hundred years later, has been simply prodigious. New Jersey is entitled to a high place in the ranks of American commonwealths. She is wisely and honestly governed; does not owe a dollar of public debt; has a system of free public schools; supports with liberal and enlightened generosity educational, philanthropic, and reformatory institutions of the most progressive character; executes with impartial strictness just and righteous laws, and has not levied a general tax for defraying the cost of administering the State government in twenty-five years. The present heads of the New Jersey State government are: Franklin Murphy, Governor; Samuel D. Dickinson, secretary of state; Frank O. Briggs, State treasurer; J. Willard Morgan, comptroller; Robert B. McCarter, attorney-general; Edward C. Stokes, clerk in chancery; William Riker, Jr., clerk of the supreme court; P. Farmer Wanzer, major-general of the national guard; R. Heber Breintnell, adjutant-general, and Richard A. Donnelly, quartermaster-general. William S. Gummere is chief justice of the State, and William J. Magie, chancellor. The United States Senators are John F. Dryden and John Kean, and there are ten Representatives in the House.

The government of New Jersey is clean, intelligent, and progressive. Governor Murphy is a man of broad intelligence and great resolution. Even when his administration was but little more than half over, it had been characterized by some of the most notable reforms of the present generation. Among these are the Passaic River sewerage plan that will, at a cost of about ten million dollars, restore that river, which is now a reeking, open sewer, to its ancient purity and beauty; the primary election law, a notable and sweeping political reform; the act authorizing the use of voting machines in elections; the law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories; the act providing for a sanitarium for consumptive poor; the most liberal and sensible automobile act in the country. All of these, and some others of less importance, were urged by the Governor in his annual message, and the Legislature adopted them without partisan division, and they are the laws of the State.

Financially New Jersey is in "Easy Street." Her condition is unrivaled among the States. For several years past the surplus in the treasury has increased so rapidly that the State has contributed out of it nearly a million dollars a year to the fund for the support of the free public schools. Notwithstanding these large payments, the last report of the State comptroller shows that there was still a cash balance of \$2,744,718.26 in the treasury. The State's imperial and increasing resources, out of which the entire cost of running the government and this increasing surplus are drawn, do not come out of the people, but from taxes and fees collected from railroad and other corporations. Great corporations in all parts of the country organize under the laws of New Jersey because they are just and wise, because they afford protection to property on sound principles, because they are fortified and established by a long line of adjudications, and because they are interpreted by a competent and incorruptible judiciary and executed without fear or favor. These are the sole reasons why financial and business interests seek shelter beneath the wings of New Jersey justice, and not because the laws are specially favorable to these corporations, for they are not.

The climate of New Jersey is equable, temperate, and salubrious. This is owing to the fact that she is sheltered from the heat and cold waves of the interior by the ramparts of the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies on the west, and that great moderator of temperature, the Atlantic, on the east. Careful observations made by the geological survey and the weather bureau for over fifty years prove beyond question that the climate of New Jersey is several degrees more temperate and equable than that of States to the north, the west, and even to the south. The extremes of temperature are not so great as in these less favored States, seldom falling to zero in winter or going above ninety degrees in summer. For these reasons the State is becoming

a great sanitarium for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints, or who, for any reason, cannot stand the winters of more rigorous climates. Thousands of people from the great cities of the country are found at Lakewood, Atlantic City, and other resorts in the southern part of the State every winter.

For these reasons—because there is no public debt, no State tax, good laws, an honest and capable government, and a healthful climate, and because New Jersey lies between the two great cities of New York and Philadelphia, at the very gateways of the nation, and is more convenient to the raw materials on the one hand and the markets on the other than any other State—manufacturing capital and enterprise have poured into and found a prosperous home in New Jersey. The total value of the manufactured products of this State was given in the last Federal census as \$611,748,933, ranking sixth among the States. This was an increase of 72.5 per cent. over 1890, against an increase for the decade of 27.1 per cent. in New York, 16.5 per cent. in Massachusetts, 29.7 per cent. in Ohio, 38 per cent. in Pennsylvania, and 38.6 per cent. in Illinois. In this increase in the value of its manufactured products New Jersey stands first. The per capita value of manufactured products in New Jersey is \$324.75, as against \$299.32 in New York, \$200.22 in Ohio, \$291.13 in Pennsylvania, and \$261.29 in Illinois. Massachusetts alone ranks her in this, with a per capita of \$369.01. The total capital employed in manufacturing industries in New Jersey is \$502,824,082, giving employment to 241,582 wage-earners, which is 12.8 per cent. of the total population.

Among the leading industries of the State are the following: silk and silk goods, mainly located in Passaic County, with an annual product of \$39,966,662. This is almost half the total production of the country. Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay, \$8,940,723. The principal seat of this industry is in Trenton. The total production of the country is \$44,263,386. Chemicals, \$12,207,289; electrical apparatus and supplies, \$6,447,154; foundry and machine-shop products, \$32,621,229; glass, \$5,093,822; iron and steel, \$24,381,699; leather, \$13,747,155; malt liquors, \$14,386,456; refining petroleum, \$29,649,460; rubber and elastic goods, \$8,458,274. The increase in all these and many other industries during the decade from 1890 to 1901 was prodigious. The electrical apparatus industry increased ten-fold; iron and steel more than doubled; leather jumped more than six-fold; rubber increased four-fold, and worsted goods from \$2,105,662 to \$6,823,721. In 1890 there were 448 establishments engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, employing 1,182 persons, and with products valued at \$2,258,220. Ten years later there were 498 establishments, with 3,595 wage-earners, and products valued at \$10,435,974. Some of the principal cities of the State show remarkable industrial development. In Elizabeth, in the last decade, the value of manufactured products increased from ten to twenty millions; in Hoboken, from seven to twelve millions; in Jersey City, from thirty-seven to seventy-seven millions; in Newark, from ninety-three to one hundred and twenty-seven millions; in Paterson, from forty-two to fifty-two millions, and in Trenton, from twenty-five to thirty-two millions. This growth is continuous and healthful, depending on conditions that are permanent.

The transportation facilities of New Jersey are unrivaled. The State has more railroad mileage in proportion to size than any other State in the Union. She is the terminus for many of the great transcontinental trunk lines. There is no part of the State that cannot reach the capital in four hours. The service is good and the rates low. The State is also intersected or bounded in every direction by canals, rivers, bays, and tide-water coast. These combined facilities afford marked advantages to the people of New Jersey in the transportation of coal, iron, clay, and other raw materials to their furnaces and mills, and their finished products to market after they have been fashioned into articles of utility or beauty.

New Jersey has more improved roads for its area than any other State. Under the stimulus of the enlightened and liberal policy of the State government the building of stone and other improved roads has proceeded with constantly accelerating rapidity. The people are enthusiastic on the subject in all parts of New Jersey, and the applications for improved roads greatly outrun the State appropriations available for the purpose every year. There are now over twelve hundred miles of improved roads in New Jersey. The red lines showing them on the road map cover the State like spider's web. There are numerous great State roads and systems of roads in certain regions. One may start from Jersey City and ride on improved highways to the coast at Seabright, passing through the magnificent and unrivaled Rumson road from Red Bank, and thence down the coast through Long Branch, Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, Lakewood, and so on to Atlantic City. Or he may cross the State through New Brunswick and Princeton to Trenton, and from there might continue his journey to Camden and thence, by a beautiful road sixty miles in a straight line, to

Atlantic City. Or he might go by a dozen different routes to the picturesque mountain country back of the Oranges and up in northern New Jersey. This extensive system of improved roads, with New Jersey's liberal law for the regulation of automobiles, makes this State a favorite resort for those vehicles, as well as the drivers of fine horses, and adds thousands of well-to-do people to its population.

It has been well said that New Jersey is the nation's bath-tub. The attractions of the Jersey coast are unique and unrivaled. The more than one hundred miles of sandy shore afford the finest sea bathing in the world. Only here and there, at rare intervals, between jagged and forbidding rocky shores, can a few places fit for safe bathing be found north of New Jersey, and many of these are in private hands and withheld from the public use. Every foot of the New Jersey coast, except at the few points where it is cut by inlets to bays and rivers, makes the finest possible bathing grounds. The resources of this coast region for recreation are unsurpassed. The highways are among the best in the State. The drives along the shore and a few miles inland are through scenery of varied and singular beauty. Sailing, boating, fishing, and crabbing are enjoyed here as nowhere else in America. That wonderful magazine of nature, Barnegat Bay, is a sportsman's paradise. Its waters swarm with fish and all sorts of wild fowl. For these reasons a million people come to the fifty odd New Jersey seaside resorts every summer and probably spend not less than forty or fifty millions of dollars a year.

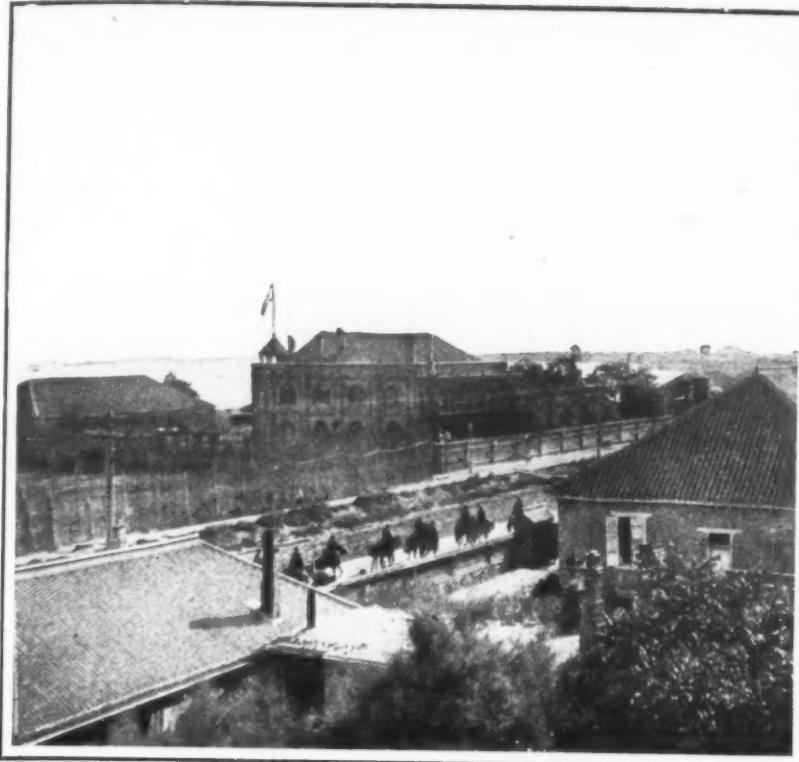
The farming industry of New Jersey is important, although not imposing in comparison with the agricultural products of the great States of the West. The number of acres in farms in 1900 was 2,840,966. The total number of farms was 34,650, which was an increase of about four thousand over 1890, showing a marked and healthy revival of interest in this pursuit. The total value of farm property was \$189,533,660. Of this, \$17,612,620 was for live stock. The value of farm products for the census year was \$43,657,529. New Jersey produces about 2,000,000 chickens, 40,000 ducks, 32,000 turkeys, and 10,000 geese a year. Her domestic fowls also produce 91,766,630 dozens of eggs, valued at over ten millions of dollars. She produces 11,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, a million bushels of rye, half a million tons of hay, four and a half million bushels of potatoes, two and a half million bushels of sweet potatoes, over eight million dollars' worth of other vegetables, and four million dollars' worth of fruits. In the average value per acre of her farm products New Jersey outranks all the other States, it being \$12.34 in this State, against \$11.78 in Pennsylvania, down to \$1.23 in Wyoming.

New Jersey has a total area of 8,244.44 square miles, or 5,263,641 acres. Of this, 4,494,567 acres are upland, 296,501 tide marsh, 18,151 beach, and 454,423 water. There are 2,069,819 in forest, which covers a large part of south Jersey, generally known as the "Pines," and the high lands of the northern counties. Following its enlightened policy in other directions, the State government has recently inaugurated a system of forest cultivation under the direction of the geological survey. An expert practical forester has been employed, and instructions are given by him to the owners of forest who desire his services. The results already attained are full of promise as to the future development of this interesting industry. Under a scientific system of cultivation the forest area will not decrease, but will yield annually a profitable income. The largest forest area is in Ocean County, with 313,087 acres. Burlington comes next with 303,777 acres; Atlantic has 271,638 acres; Cumberland, 166,204; Morris, 140,101; Sussex, 136,538; Monmouth, 89,711; Cape May, 80,851, and so on down to Hudson, with 713 acres.

The State has about 450 miles of tide-water coast. All this, from high water out to the limits fixed by the State board of riparian commissioners, belongs to the State, and is disposed of by sale or lease, and the proceeds go to the public-school fund. If all sold to-day, at present prices, it would probably turn into the treasury over twenty millions of dollars. The State's riparian property will doubtless greatly increase in value in the future, as great projects for reclaiming the "meadows" between Jersey City and Newark, and establishing there vast industrial, storage and

Continued on page 333.

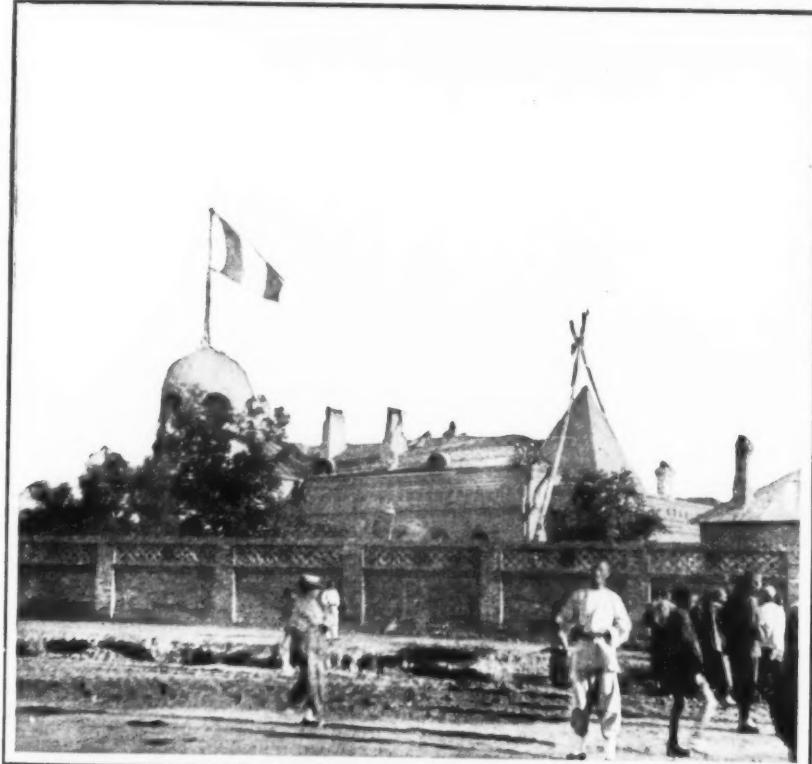
INCREASE your strength, ward off ill-health, use Abbott's Angostura Bitters, the strength-giver.



LAST OF THE RUSSIAN GARRISON STEALING AWAY FROM NEWCHWANG AS THE JAPANESE APPROACH IT—STORES BURNING AT YINKOW STATION IN THE DISTANCE.



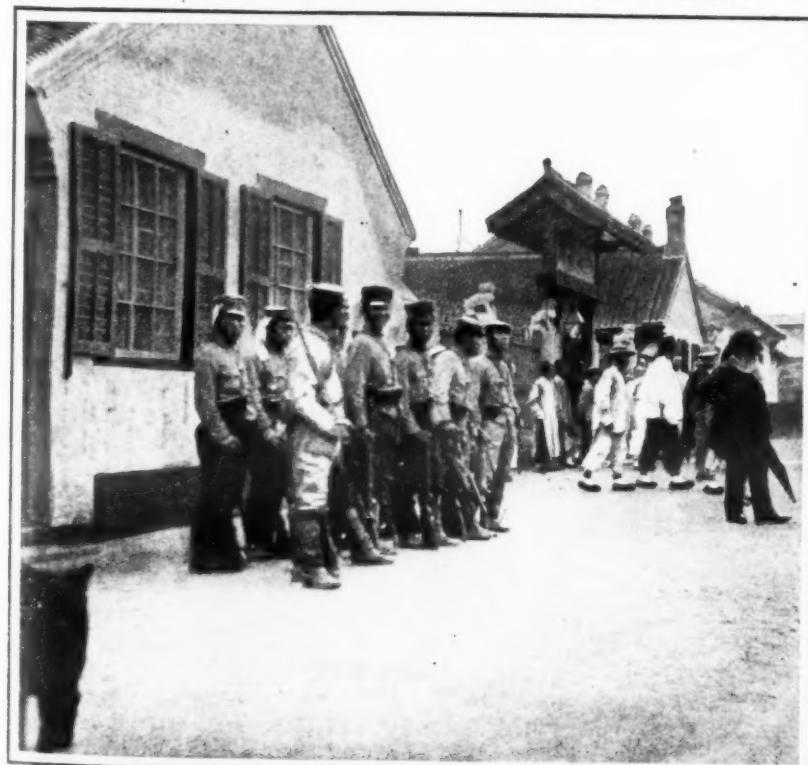
JAPANESE SCOUTS ENTERING THE CITY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIN BODY AND LOOKING OUT FOR ENEMIES.



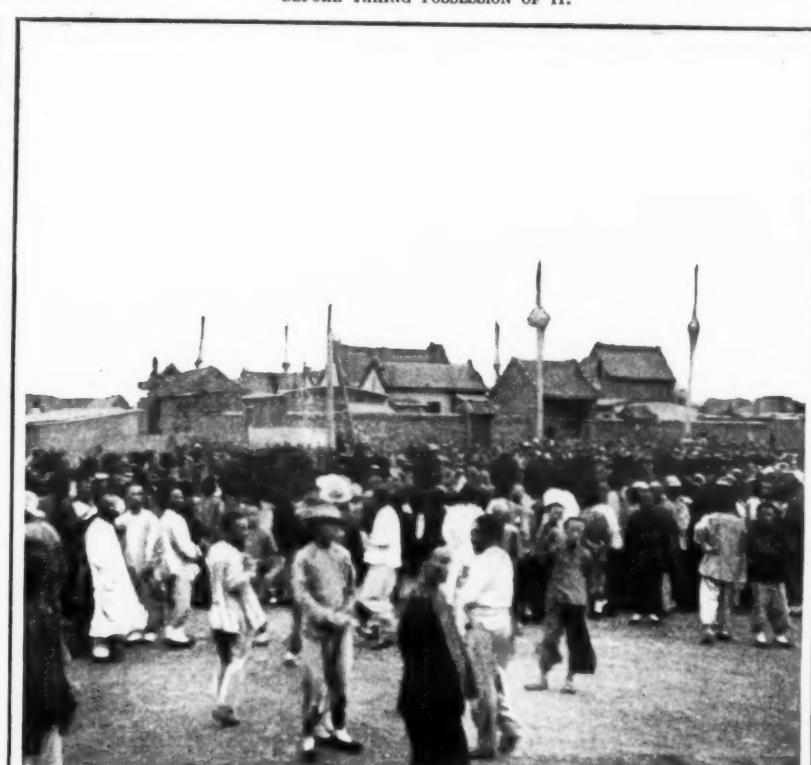
EARLIEST ARRIVING SCOUTS FIND THE FRENCH FLAG FLYING ON THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, AND THE RUSSIAN EAGLE TAKEN DOWN FROM THE APEX OF THE ROOF.



MAIN BODY OF THE JAPANESE SCOUTS MUSTERED IN THE REAR OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE BEFORE TAKING POSSESSION OF IT.



SQUAD OF SCOUTS WHICH SUBSTITUTED THE JAPANESE FOR THE CHINESE FLAG RAISED ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AFTER THE RUSSIANS FLED.



NATIVES GATHERED NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE WATCHING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE JAPANESE WITH INTENSE INTEREST.

THE RUSSIANS' UNSOLDIERLY FLIGHT FROM NEWCHWANG.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS OF THE CITY'S OCCUPATION BY THE JAPANESE AFTER THE GARRISON HAD FIRED ITS STORES AND FLED WITHOUT EVEN A SHOW OF RESISTANCE.

Photographed especially for Leslie's Weekly by Dr. L. L. Seaman.

The Diary of a Roman Politician.—No. 1.

By Lowell Otis Reese

(From Diary of Julius, a Roman politician. Dug up from beneath the ruins of the Forum.)

JUNE the 20th:—It has been a great day. The convention was called to order by Spurious Jaggius and three fights, during which an amphora of beer was broken, thus losing the price of seventeen votes. It was a great calamity. Soothsayers say it is an augury of defeat. Certainly it has all the ear-marks of a bad omen.

And right on the heels of this cataclysm came Bilius Bryanus with the announcement that he was about to get rid of a speech.

Cashless Penurious got him by the toga and implored him with tears in his eyes to reconsider.

"For God's sake, Bil!" said Cashless Penurious; "for the love of all the gods on Olympus, don't—DON'T! Haven't we got trouble enough?"

But Bilius Bryanus was obdurate. "I've got to do it, Cash!" he said, firmly. "I've simply got to do it or bust! Here I've been corking it up for four years, my only outlet being the pages of the great religious daily, the COMMONERIUS. I'm just this way, Cash: Whenever I see a platform I feel it coming on, and I've simply got—GOT to get up there and antic. I'm sorry, old sport; but—"

"But, Bil!" said Cashless Penurious, "do you want to break our hearts? Why can't you go out and take a drink instead? Why—"

"The great Public," said Bilius Bryanus, drawing himself up and waving a hand, while the other hand was thrust into the bosom of his toga. "The People cry for Justice. You cannot press down the crown of thorns any longer! The cross of gold—"

"Bil—BIL!" yelled Cashless Penurious; "listen to me—LISTEN to me! Only one moment! One little moment! Only three grains of corn, moth—Bil, I'm going dippy, and all on account of you! Cut it out—"

"Now, see here, boys!" said Bilius Bryanus, quietly, but very firmly, "I'm an orator, ain't I? Then why sha'n't I orate?"

"But, Bil!" said Cashless, in a hoarse whisper of grief, "what the party of Democratus wants is less wind and more beer! Without beer we are as—"

But Bilius Bryanus was gone. The next moment



"IT WAS GREAT TALK."

we heard his noble voice flinging language to the winds. It was great talk, and the unthinking rabble danced on one leg and howled with glee; but the wise bunch butted their heads against the wall and chewed the furniture.

"He is losing us ten thousand votes with every

metaphor!" groaned Davidius Hillius. "Every flight of eloquence is over the blood of an army of wasted beer kegs! Per Hercules, but it is helius!" And he hid his nose in a flagon of Falernian and wept bitter tears.

"What a pity!" sobbed Champius Clarkius, as Bilius Bryanus fell fainting from exhaustion; "what a PITY he missed his calling! He should be at the head of a Correspondence School of Oratory!"

And then, deep in gloom, we sought the back room of a saloon and ordered a large modicum of The Same.

"And what word from Altonius Parkus?" demanded Spurious Jaggius. "Has he said aught?"

"Not a word!" said Cashless Penurious, a wan look of hope lighting his haggard face.

"There is still hope!" said Spurious Jaggius. And with this ray of comfort over our souls we accumulated a mutual jag and forgot the woes of the first day at the convention.

Cats in a Bombardment.

A LADY WHO was in Port Arthur during the bombardments ordered by Admiral Togo has described the curious effect produced by the cannonade on cats. "I was at my window during each bombardment," she has related, "but only through the day, because at night I did not dare stir out of bed. In front of me there was a little roof, on which five or six cats of the neighborhood collected. Each time there was a bombardment the cats duly arrived, and, having observed them, I on the second occasion proceeded to watch them. With my family we passed the hours looking at them. At each gunshot the cats arched their backs and stiffened their legs, and seemed both terrified and furious. Then, when a hissing shell arrived it gave the signal for a frightful battle. They jumped at each other, raging like tigers, and seemed to hold each other responsible for what was taking place. The effect was so comical that we could not help laughing, although the occasion did not inspire gayety. After having fought, the cats retired for a while, as though bewildered, but as soon as the bombardment commenced again they went through the same business. Each time it was the same."

Woods

of a lean-to, less pretentious than the log cabin, but still answering every purpose for its happy occupants with its glowing fire of fagots.

Camp life means to some of wealth a palace in the woods, representing a large outlay of money, where the family goes for perhaps four weeks out of the fifty-two. This is not the kind of a camp the health-seeker aspires to. The plain, comfortable log camp, with its great open fires and furniture of spruce, with balsam mattresses, is all he longs for. The more primitive it is the better he likes it, but it must be deep in the forest.

I am writing in the wilds of the Adirondacks, in just such a camp as a woods-lover adores. When the windows are open we are practically out of doors. Floods of sunshine are everywhere. Great pine-trees towering over the camp are sobbing and soothed in the brisk autumn breeze, while the exquisitely slender birches, so delicate in their whiteness, are swaying gracefully and resignedly back and forth, chanting a requiem over the dead days of summer. Across the lake comes the cry of the loon, warning us of an approaching storm. A few stray wood-ducks are swimming about the shores where there is plenty of sheltering driftwood.

So the days come and go, and the beautiful forest takes on the wonderful changes that betoken the frost and the return of the ice king.

FRANCES VAN ETEN.

Remarkable Prediction Fulfilled.

THE BIRTH of an heir to the Czar fulfills, it is said, a remarkable prophecy made by Prince Charles, of Denmark, who is understood to be a clairvoyant of the royal caste, he having predicted the birth of a son after the arrival of four daughters. This "child cradled 'mid a nation's moans, doomed to the burden of a throne," as a recent poet has described him, has been presented by his pathetically delighted father and his father's friends with many things for which he has no present use—even as playthings. Among these are many medals and the insignia of all manner of orders and letters of congratulation from nearly all the crowned heads of the world.

Serious Indigestion

CURED BY HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It relieves immediately, and then gradually restores the stomach to perfect health. A permanent cure and a most excellent tonic. It relieves nausea.

Borden's Eagle Brand

Condensed Milk affords the maximum amount of food energy, in the minimum bulk, conferring the greatest good to the infant with the least tax on the digestive organs. It surpasses all other foods for artificial infant feeding. Try it.

ALTHOUGH ALL classes of Americans love the open air, a great many of them consider the Adirondacks somewhere out of the world. They are often referred to as if they belonged to another planet. It is gratifying to know that while the Adirondacks are more densely populated than they were a few years ago the number of forest worshipers is growing apace. Considering the vastness of the Adirondack wilderness, few realize the life-giving qualities it offers in its pure atmosphere and the equally pure waters of the beautiful lakes and streams in which it abounds. No other forest in the world offers so large a proportion of generous health in its broad acres, or such unlimited sport.

Every one who can find it possible to do so should devote a certain amount of time and money to outdoor life, where there is an abundance of fresh, invigorating air and warm, genial sunshine. These always bestow rich repayment for the expenditure. The Adirondacks offer a variety of ideal pastimes for the invalid, as well as vigorous, strenuous ones for the robust and active man or woman.

What more delightful way of spending a morning can one imagine than canoeing or rowing before the dew is dry—paddling along the precipitous banks of a cool, placid lake, where the woodland, with its mossy rocks and crags, bends to kiss the sparkling waters as they murmur against the shore? What is more restful than to betake one's self to a quiet, shady nook, large enough for an Adirondack guide boat to repose in; to lie there among balsam pillows and read a good book; to listen to the swish of the wind in the pines and beeches, and to the voice of the saucy bluejay as he threatens if we do not retreat from his domain; and to hear a deft fisherman whistling to the song of his reel as he brings a speckled beauty to the surface of the water?

What a privilege to be able to breathe in pure air charged with Adirondack ozone until one's nerves tingle and the lungs feel at the point of bursting; to be at peace with all the world and in accord with nature; to listen to the wild things that inhabit the deep woods, and feel akin to them! An invalid will soon become strong and well under such soothing influences. And for those who have been made well by this splendid out-door life, to give themselves up absolutely now and then to these idle watchings and dreamings is the acme of enjoyment.

Another charming diversion for the day-dreamer is to watch the lights and shadows as they dance among the trees and transform the forest into a most fascinating spectacular display. Innumerable birds wheel their flight across the vision and disappear in the summer skies. Human beings demand the tonic of fresh air, carrying with it the invigorating qualities of ozone that comes in great tides from the mountains and lakes. It is better for them than all of the stored-up drugs in the combined apothecary shops of the world, always a sweet balm for tired souls and sick bodies.

Practice What You Preach.

HAVE you any plan or notion
As to how this world should run?
Have you made a great commotion
Showing how it may be done?
Do you live as you've directed
In the good things that you teach?
And (to questions you're subjected)
Do you practice what you preach?

IT is laudable, I'm sure,
If you've any worthy plan
That, in time, may help secure
Future happiness for man.
But if you belie your teaching
(Please believe it, I beseech)
You would better give up preaching
Till you practice what you preach.

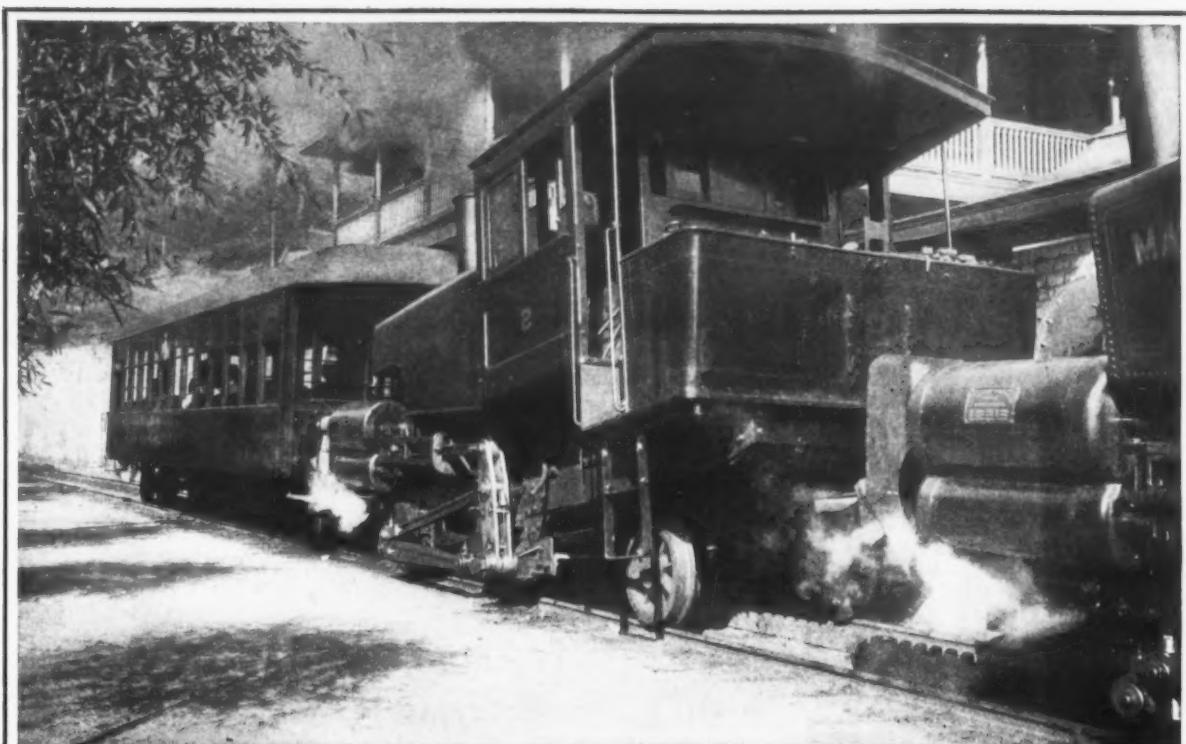
A NY one can talk religion,
Any one can talk reform;
But that person's name is legion
Who can stand and face the storm;
You will find in every instance
That your arguments will reach
To a somewhat greater distance
If you practice what you preach.

MANY things are advocated
That will keep the world from sin;
If you feel quite agitated
O'er the subject, then begin
To explain the situation
To your friends, and unto each
Be a living illustration

That you practice what you preach.
BENJAMIN B. KEECH.



YOUNG WOMAN WEARING A FINE GOWN WHICH
IS A RELIC OF THE CIVIL WAR.
Mrs. W. F. Henry, Pennsylvania.



CURIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED ENGINE, WITH CAB, STARTING FOR THE TOP OF PIKE'S PEAK ON THE FAMOUS COG ROAD—THOUSANDS
OF TOURISTS YEARLY RIDE UP THE MOUNTAIN.
Frank A. Ellis, Colorado.



IN THE SHADOW OF A GIGANTIC "JIZO," HEWN OUT OF ROCK ON THE OLD TOKAIDO ROAD
IN JAPAN.—*Eleanor Franklin, Japan.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) REMARKABLE PICTURE OF THE LION "COLUMBUS," PRESENTED BY PETER
SELLS TO THE WADE PARK "ZOO," AT CLEVELAND, O.—*Gladys Brown, Ohio.*



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MODELED IN SAND ON THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY.
Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.

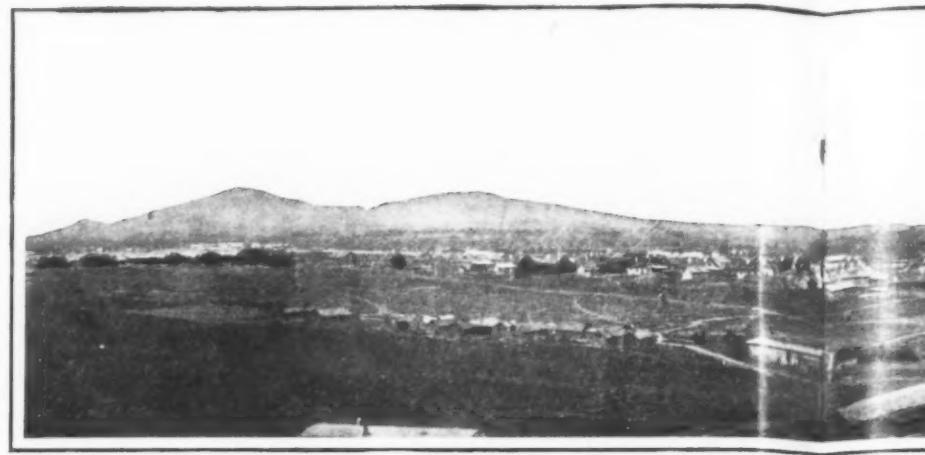


EUROPEAN PEASANT CHILD'S MOST TREASURED
PET.—*Nellie Coutant, Indiana.*

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—OHIO WINS.
GROUP OF FINE AND STRIKING PICTURES, WITH NOVEL SUBJECTS, OFFERED BY ARTISTS OF REAL SKILL.
(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 884.)



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS MARCHING OUT OF NEWCHWANG, AFTER THE EVACUATION HAD BEEN ORDERED.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF TASHICHAO, WHERE THE JAPANESE, MAKING FOR



GUARD OF HONOR OF THE TAOTAI (CHINESE GOVERNOR) LINED UP AT NEWCHWANG AFTER THE RUSSIANS HAD EVACUATED THE TOWN.

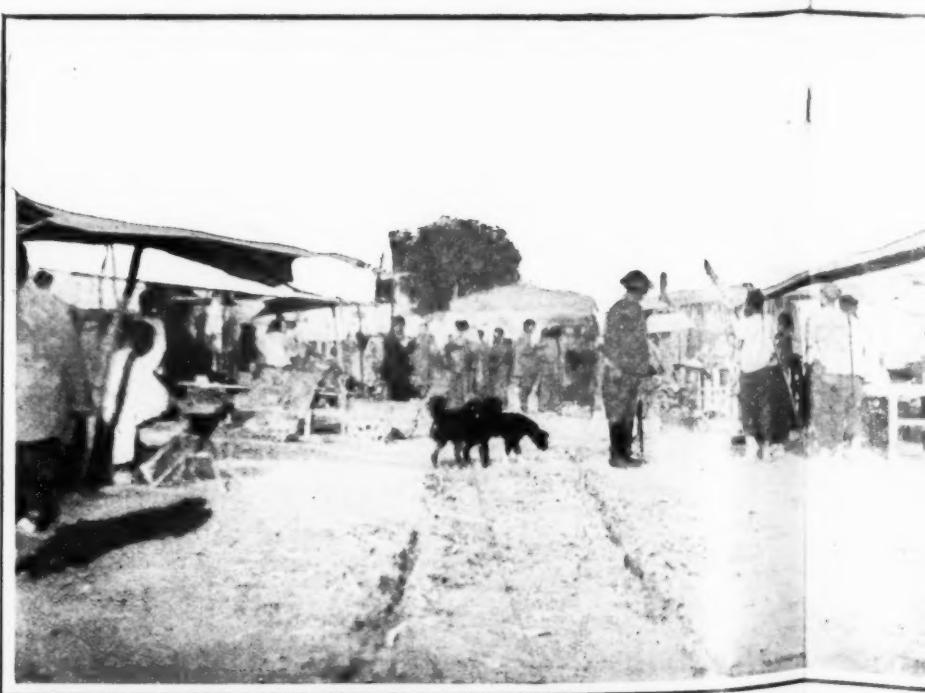


BRICK-KILN

CROWD OF NATIVES PERCHED ON A BRICK-KILN EAST OF NEWCHWANG, WATCHING



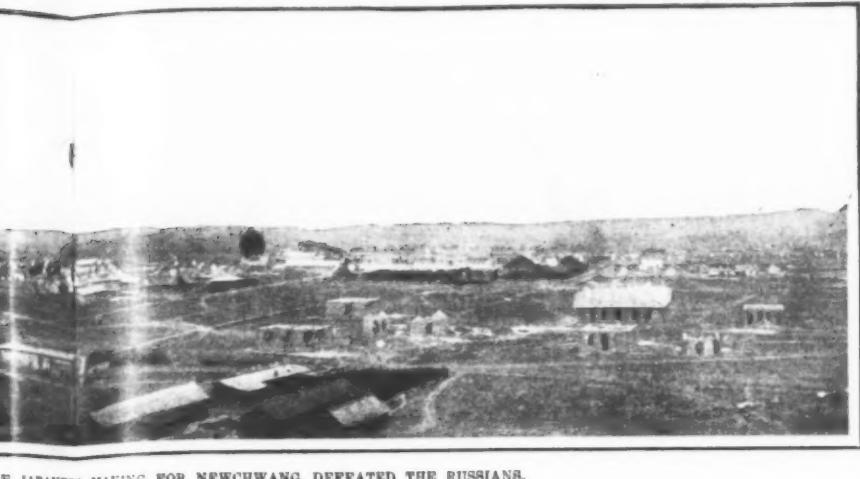
MAJOR SEAMAN INSPECTING CHINESE SOLDIER GUARD AT KOUPANGTZE, MANCHURIA.



STREET SCENE AND MARKET AT KOUPANGTZE, A TYPICAL MANCHURIAN TOWN AL

PATHWAYS OF CONFLICT AND BLOC
PICTURESQUE SCENES AT NEWCHWANG AND OTHER MANCHURIAN TOWNS THROUGH
Photographed especially for Leslie's Weekly

S WEEKLY



THE JAPANESE, MAKING FOR NEWCHWANG, DEFEATED THE RUSSIANS.



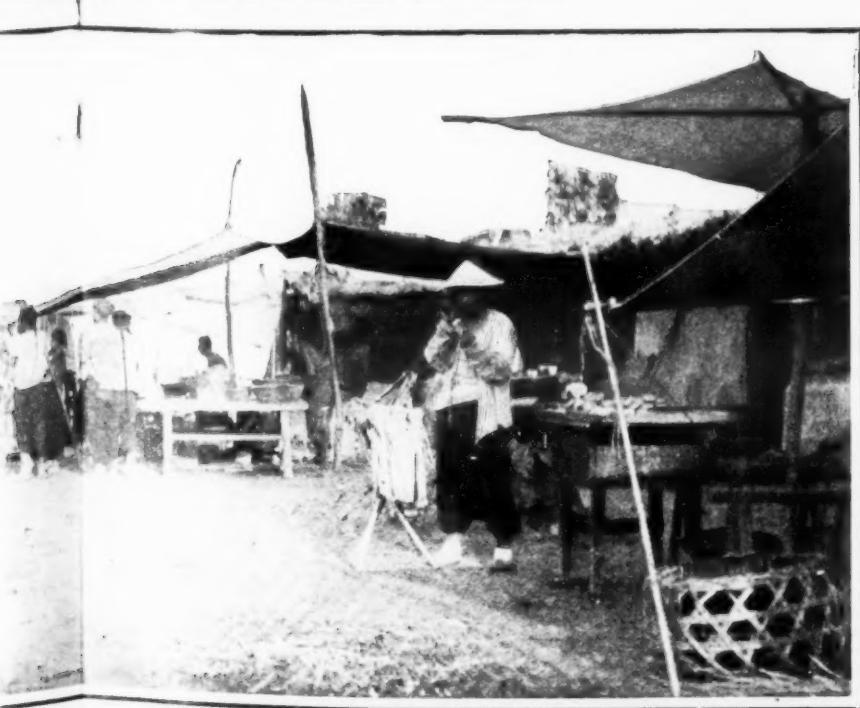
RUSSIAN GUN-BOAT "SIVOUTCH" IN DOCK AT NEWCHWANG, WHICH PORT SHE WAS PREVENTED FROM LEAVING BY JAPANESE WAR-SHIPS.



REFUGEES OF NEWCHWANG, WATCHING THE FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL AT TASHICHAO.



THE TAOTAI MAKING A FORMAL CALL AT NEWCHWANG ON THE NEW JAPANESE ADMINISTRATOR.



PICAL MANCHURIAN TOWN AND THE CENTRE OF THE CHUNCHUSES' ACTIVITY.



REFUGEES LEAVING NEWCHWANG BY TRAIN, FEARING A BATTLE THERE BETWEEN JAPANESE AND RUSSIANS.

AND BLOODSHED IN EASTERN ASIA.

WNS THROUGH WHICH THE JAPANESE FORCES MADE THEIR VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

or Leslie's Weekly by Dr L. L. Seaman.



The Ainu, Japan's Aborigines, the Hairest Race in the World

By Eleanor Franklin, our special correspondent in Japan

KIOTO, JAPAN, August 14th, 1904.

ONE ALWAYS thinks of Japan as all green softness, under a deep-blue, white-feathery-clouded sky. One thinks of damp-earth odors in deep wooded places, where the music of clanging temple bells sifts hourly through sun-dappled silence made religiously silent by the incessant cool splash of small waterfalls, "heaven-descending rivulets," so tranquilizing to the spirits of world-weary men. One thinks of the low, sweet voices of delicate small women who bow gracefully and are exquisitely gentle. One thinks of men whose manners are above reproach and whose refinement of soul is expressed in every smallest detail of every-day life, and it is difficult to think in the same instant that the little island empire can contain a population of savages as rude and crude as some of the world's innocent men in the islands of the South Sea.

But so it does, and they are interesting enough to attract the more than casual traveler up beyond the templed grandeur of Nikko San, beyond Matsushima, where the thousand fairy islands float like inquisitive sea-gods along the cloud-capped eastern shore of the northern mainland; on up through the long stretch of wooded mountain wilderness, where the gentle gods of Japan dwell in the hearts of simple, sweet, clean people, to the island of Yezo, over across the swift current of Tsugaru Strait. Here dwell the Ainu, the first people of Japan, who stand in relation to the Japanese much as the Indians of North America stand in relation to the white civilizers who came and robbed them of their country, driving them into a small corner, where they live by favor of their subjugators. The Ainu are the aborigines of Japan who, all authorities agree, were probably found inhabiting a greater part of the fertile main island when Jimmu-Tenno came with his conquering hosts from the god-lands in the South Sea to found the empire which shines with such morning-bright brilliance in the world of modern progressiveness to-day. For, says an ancient Japanese book: "When our august ancestors descended from heaven in a boat they found upon this island several barbarous races, the most fierce of whom were the Ainu." These people are remarkable for being the hairiest race in the world, and the beardless Japanese, who have a great contempt for all such evidences of animality upon the human body—witness the fact that they even yet scornfully refer to bewhiskered Englishmen and Americans, and other blue-eyed Western folks, as "green-eyed, hairy barbarians"—have corrupted the native name Ainu, which means literally "men," into Aino, or "mongrel," half-human dog, and it is a name which seems most appropriate to the casual traveler who tries, during a short visit among them, to discover in their character some traces of civilized instinct.

The first thing one naturally looks to find in a primitive people is a religious belief of some fixed form, and this the Ainu seem not to have, although the Rev. John Batchelor, who has dwelt with them for many years as a Christian missionary, says they have a firmly fixed belief in worlds of gods wherein there are deities for everything and every circumstance in life, and that they believe in a life after death. "Their faith," says he, "is rugged, unpolished, and the various items that compose it are often disconnected and incoherent. It comes to light as the circumstances and events of daily life suggest or occasion it." But the most remarkable thing is that they have no temples, and yet belong to this templed land; no priests nor monks nor fixed form of worship. One will notice on the outside of every house in an Ainu village a strange collection or small cluster of sticks whittled down at one end into a small cap of fine shavings, which reminds me of the *mayoke*, a Japanese charm



GRANDFATHER OF AN AINU VILLAGE IN HIS BEST EMBROIDERED COAT.

against things evil, with which I have come into immediate contact a number of times. These whittled emblems of Ainu faith are thrust into the ground in a supposedly sacred spot, and oftentimes uphold the skull of some animal used by the people for food. They are offerings to shadowy, unreal gods, presiding individually over every province of life. There are gods of the hunt, gods of cereals, of fire and wind and water, and all the elements, of sickness and of health, of birth and death, besides minor deities innumerable which are created when any new occasion demands a new object of fear or praise.

It is a curious fact that only the men of Yezo have the consolation of even this rampant, conglomerate polytheism, the women being considered far too inferior to take part in any communication with the superiors of the under- and the over-worlds, although they, in common with dogs and other animals, are supposed to come to another life after death, to rejoin the companions of their earthly existence, and to continue their duties toward the men whom they served in

life. The Ainu women are not beautiful, although a bit of grooming might make many of them passably good-looking. They are remarkable for a thick mass of curly black hair, which they allow to hang about their faces in the most seemingly unkempt way, although they arrange it in this fashion with the utmost care. Behind, it is usually cut short in a sort of new-moon shape, with the points downward, which makes them look as if they had met with an accident that robbed them of their back hair. One can hardly believe that the peculiar fashion is intentional and not merely a temporary arrangement; but much care is taken in the trimming of that half-moon, and not for worlds would they disturb the long, dirty, curling locks which escape coquettishly from either side of their head kerchiefs.

Tattooing is also a general custom among the women and is applied first of all to their faces, which, to be beautiful, must have black marks around the mouth, reaching sometimes back to the ears and almost joining a long black streak inlaid across the forehead. This is not a pretty custom, and one wonders why it has not been prohibited centuries ago by the Japanese, whose sense of beauty is so ultra-refined in most things. But then, one stops to reflect that even they have customs which impress the Westerner as being barbaric, and when one thinks of the disfigured faces of the Ainu women one naturally remembers the awful mouths of thousands of women of Japan who blacken their teeth a dead, dull black, and then continually grin that they may be seen and admired. This, I must add, is only as it seems to the stranger, this disfigurement being indulged in by the Japanese women in a spirit of sacrifice, that they may appear beautiful and desirable to no other men but their husbands. It's all a matter of geography, like everything else, I suppose, and must not be judged by our simpler standards.

The Ainu women have one advantage over Japanese women, however, an advantage which would cause me to choose their lot, hard as it is, in preference to that of their more enlightened sisters. They have a freedom in the choice of husbands and an independence after marriage which does not take into first consideration the welfare of fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law. The Ainu woman may choose her own mate, make all the overtures, propose to him, and take him home to her own house, and the only thing she must think about is whether or not she will be able to support him. For the Ainu male is indolent and idle, and, like the American Indian, plays the brave and lofty huntsman, while the women do all the work. The men lounge about the huts, or lie for weeks in a state of bestial intoxication, while their wives and mothers and daughters work in the fields and in the gardens, fish in the streams or along the coast, and raise food animals and fowls in the streets or in the filthy little pens alongside their huts. I say huts, because the Ainu "house" can hardly be dignified by such a name, being the crudest and most primitive kind of a structure. It is simply built of four uprights, on which is placed a roof heavily thatched with a peculiar kind of hard reed. This same thatching is carried down four sides of the building, where ragged openings are left for doors and windows. There are no floors, the centre of the house being occupied by a fireplace, or open space, wherein one or more fires may be built, and over which are suspended from the ridgepole the always unwashed cooking utensils of the family.

In some of the best homes there may be a separate sleeping apartment for the master and mistress, but the beds of other members of the family are mere rude berths suspended from the sides of

Continued on page 330.



TYPICAL FAMILY GROUP IN AN AINU VILLAGE.



AINU WOMAN SEATED ON THE "VERANDA" OF HER HOUSE.



IN THE ARISTOCRATIC QUARTER OF PIRATORI, A LEADING AINU TOWN.



SWAN, OF PRINCETON, A FAST LONG-DISTANCE MAN.—Earle.



THE WORLD'S FASTEST PACER—DAN PATCH (1:56 1-4), RECENTLY REPORTED VERY SICK—AND HIS OWNER, M. W. SAVAGE, OF MINNEAPOLIS.—Chamberlain.



TORREY, OF YALE, A WONDERFUL LITTLE SPRINTERS.—Earle.



PADDLING EXHIBITION BY THE CREW OF A WAR-CANOE AT THE ALEXANDRIA BAY (N. Y.) WATER CARNIVAL.—Phelan.



E. B. PARSONS, YALE'S MAIN-STAY IN THE HALF-MILE AND LONG-DISTANCE RUNS.—Earle.



THE AUTOMOBILE DISABLED—TOURING PARTY IMPATIENTLY WAITING WHILE THE CHAUFFEUR MAKES REPAIRS.



JAMES J. QUILL, THE BEST OF THE NEW HALF-BACK MATERIAL AT YALE.—Sedgwick.

CHAMPIONS OF THE HOUR IN THE STRIFES OF SPORT.
ABLE COLLEGE ATHLETES, THE WORLD'S FASTEST PACER, AND STRIKING SCENE AT A WATER CARNIVAL.

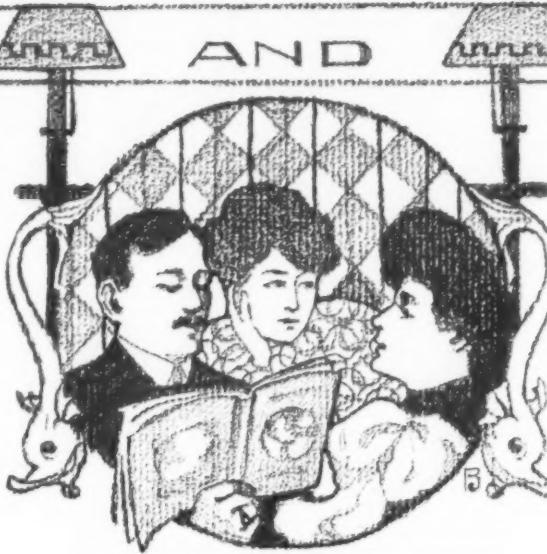
• Books • AND • Authors •

JOHN LANE has just issued a fresh edition of "The Golden Age," by Kenneth Grahame, illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. In the first illustrated edition Mr. Parrish's drawings were reproduced in half-tone, and the result was not sufficiently rich and satisfactory to do justice to the artist. The publisher, therefore, decided to trace the whereabouts of the originals, which had been distributed to a number of purchasers, and has at last been able, through the kindness of the various owners, who gave access to their respective collections, to put out this new photogravure edition. The nineteen photogravure plates make a very handsome volume which all artists will be glad to have and all admirers of Mr. Parrish's unique work will welcome. The text has been set up by the University Press in handsome old-face type; the paper is deckle edge, and the entire get-up makes a fitting companion volume to the photogravure edition of the same author's and artist's "Dream Days," published last fall.

THE UTTERANCES of Theodore Roosevelt, whose great qualities and high position have made him the foremost man of the time, deservedly command the widest attention. "The Roosevelt Doctrine," compiled by E. E. Garrison and published by Robert Grier Cooke, New York, and containing notable extracts from the President's more recent speeches and writings, is a book that commends itself to every citizen. Its contents are arranged under suitable captions for ready reference, and they concisely present the President's views on citizenship and government expressed in vigorous and inspiring fashion. The volume also comprises a portion of Dr. Albert Shaw's introduction to the President's "Published Speeches," and an article on "The Presidency" written by Mr. Roosevelt himself, and printed in a weekly paper two years ago. All this makes the book worthy of a place in the library of every household.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce a volume of particular interest to business men in "Wall Street and the Country," by Charles A. Conant, author of "A History of Modern Banks of Issue," etc. Mr. Conant has long been recognized as an authority on financial matters. He is treasurer of the Morton Trust Company of New York, and is a member of the commission on international exchange appointed by President Roosevelt in 1903. The present book contains six essays, as follows: "The Future of Undigested Securities," "The Trusts and the Public," "The Function of the Stock and Produce Exchanges," "The Economic Progress of the Nineteenth Century," "Putting China on the Gold Standard," "The Growth of Trust Companies." These essays were written for the purpose of setting forth the magnitude of the problems presented by the modern tendency to capitalization and of removing misapprehensions on the subject which seem to have obtained a lodgment in the minds of a certain portion of the public.

A HIGHLY INGENIOUS and most amusing story is Gilbert K. Chesterton's "The Napoleon of Notting Hill" (John Lane, publisher). The scene is in London a century hence; the chief character is one Auberon Quin, who is proclaimed king, and in that capacity conducts himself in a most grotesque and unconventional manner—such a manner as was never seen or known on earth before. The proclamation finds Quin disporting himself by standing on his head, from which undignified position he refuses to come down when informed of his great distinction. "The great bishops of the Middle Ages," said Quin, kicking his legs in the air, as he was dragged up more or less upside down, "were in the habit of refusing the honor of election three times and then accepting it. A mere matter of detail separates me from those great men. I will accept the post three times and refuse it afterward." The new king, after being finally turned right side up by his companions, proceeds to declare that "all ceremony consists in the reversal of the obvious," a principle which he immediately illustrates by



By La Salle A. Maynard

putting on his coat with the tails in front and marching in this guise to Kensington Palace, being welcomed along the route by crowds from whom "a cry went up such as had never before greeted any of the kings of the earth." King Auberon from this on to the end of his reign continues to reverse the ordinary procedure in royal circles, and contrives to bring about many curious and amusing situations in the kingdom over which he rules.

THE LATE M. de Blowitz, in his "Memoirs," has related an interesting story of his birthplace, the quaint little country village of Grünberg, an out-of-the-world nook in Bohemia. The church, a poor, modest affair, possessed a life-size statue of St. John in massive silver. Curiously enough the statue has only one arm, hence this strange incident. The statue had been stolen, and recovered as if by miracle by the falling of a priest's cross, during a procession of lamentation, into a deep pool, where, in recovering the cross, they found the statue. The thieves had hidden the latter, but had taken away one of the arms. As the sacred burden was taken back to the church, the archway over the door gave way and fell straight on the shoulder of a peasant, the last person in the procession, and cut off his left arm. The crowd immediately surrounded the wretched man, yelling, "He's the thief! He's the thief! St. John has punished him by cutting off his arm." There was a terrible mob from all sides. The people attacked the peasant, and in a minute his clothes were all in shreds. They were about to drag him along and hurl him into the pool, without having asked him a question and without even hesitating as to whether or not he was the real thief, when the old priest interfered. "I alone have the right to command here," he said. "Do not touch that man." The crowd fell back a little and the priest continued: "You are in my church," he said, addressing himself to the peasant, "and this is an inviolable and sacred place. No one has a right to touch you here. Stay inside the church and do not leave it, for once outside you belong to human justice." And the mutilated peasant remained there. "He was in the church all day and all night," continues M. de Blowitz, "and he was still there the following day when I left Grünberg. Five years later, when my voyage through Europe was accomplished, as I passed through Grünberg on my way to my native village, I saw at the door of St. John's Church an old man who had lost his left arm. He was on his knees at the threshold of the sanctuary, which he had never dared to leave, lest he should be torn to pieces by the people."

THERE WAS little in the boyhood life of the late Herbert Spencer to indicate that he would become in after years one of the greatest philosophers of all time. As a lad at school he was idle and inattentive,

caring more for sport with rod or gun than he did for his books. It is said that he never knew a lesson correctly which he had to learn by rote. Although he became one of the most learned of men, he was never a voluminous reader, according to the standard of these days. He was wont to say, somewhat cynically, that if he were to read as much as other people he would know as little as they. He had a remarkably retentive memory, and such books as he did read became his own. Billiards, whist, and chess were his sole indoor recreations, but he was fond of walking and rowing, and he attributed his longevity to frequent and persistent outdoor exercise. It was not until after many years of constant literary work that his books brought him either fame or money. His life work was threatened, not once, but many times, by merciless poverty. No publisher would risk a penny on his books, and he at last, in the desperation of despair, printed them at his own expense. Seven hundred and fifty of his first books were sold in fourteen years. At the end of fifteen years he was thankful that he had lost no more than £1,200. "All this time," Mr. Spencer once wrote, with something of pathos, "the forty millions of people constituting the nation demanded of the impoverished brain-worker free gratis copies for the national libraries." Three times in the face of persistent financial loss Mr. Spencer came to the bitter determination that the work must be abandoned, but thrice in the nick of time bequests of money came to him, and he was so enabled to continue.

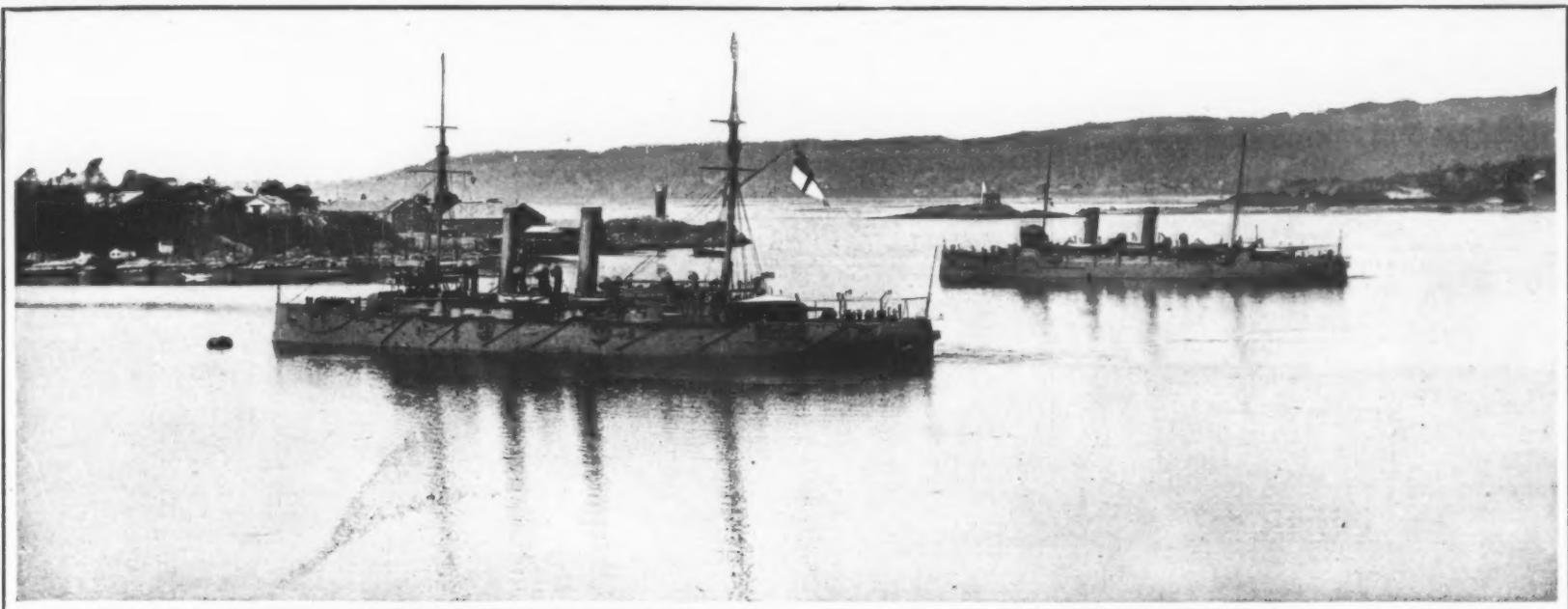
AT SOTHEBY'S auction-rooms in London, recently, a Burns autograph letter was sold. The letter was addressed to Mrs. Dunlap, the lifelong friend of the poet, whose good offices were frequently invoked by Burns throughout his domestic troubles. The letter was sent from Ellisland in 1791. In the letter the poet refers to the birth of a son, and mentions "Tam O'Shanter," which was published in that year. The poet's letter proceeds: "Life is chequered, joy and sorrow, for on Saturday last Mrs. Burns made me a present of a fine boy, rather stouter but not so handsome as your godson at his time of life was. Indeed, I look on your little namesake to be my *chef d'œuvre* in that species of manufacture, as I look on 'Tam O'Shanter' to be my standard performance in the poetical line. . . . Mrs. Burns is getting stouter again, and laid as lustily about her to-day at breakfast as a reaper from the corn ridge. That is the privilege and blessing of our hale, sprightly damsels that are bred among the hale and heather. We cannot hope for that highly-polished mind, that charming delicacy of soul, which is found among the female world in the more elevated stations of life." At the time this letter was written the poet was about to take up the position of excise gauger at Dumfries at a larger salary than he was receiving at Ellisland. Burns was in hopes of receiving an appointment as supervisor of excise, but had to be content with that of gauger. Burns, however, died within five years. The letter was bought by Mr. Sinclair for the sum of sixty-two pounds. Recently a copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's poems was acquired for the poet's museum at Alloway for one thousand pounds. The poet derived the small sum of twenty pounds from the publication of this, the first of his works, and it was with this money that he contemplated going to the West Indies—a course he abandoned when he was invited to Edinburgh by eminent Scottish *littérateurs*.

THE RUSSIAN national hymn is quite a modern production, while the Japanese is the oldest existing, and it may be also the shortest. It is known as "Kimigayo," and when translated means somewhat as follows: "May the reign of our sovereign endure for a thousand years and for eight thousand more beyond that, until stones are not rocks any more, nor moss any longer grows thickly." Although it is of immense antiquity, it has been the official national anthem of Japan only since that country first began to Occidentalize itself.



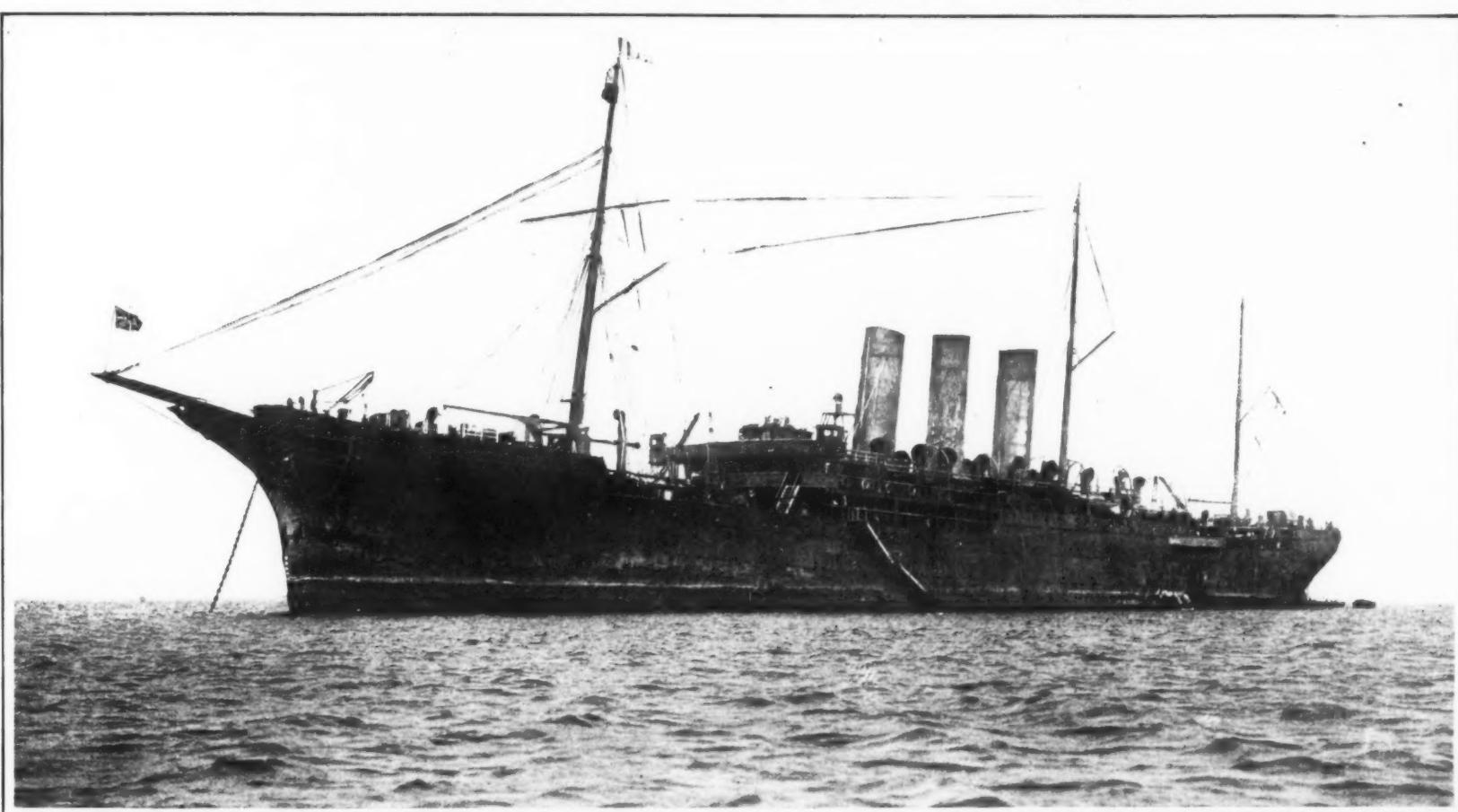
LEGISLATORS OF MANY LANDS SEEK THE ABOLITION OF WAR.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION, IN SESSION AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, DISCUSSING METHODS OF AVERTING ARMED CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE NATIONS.—Beals.



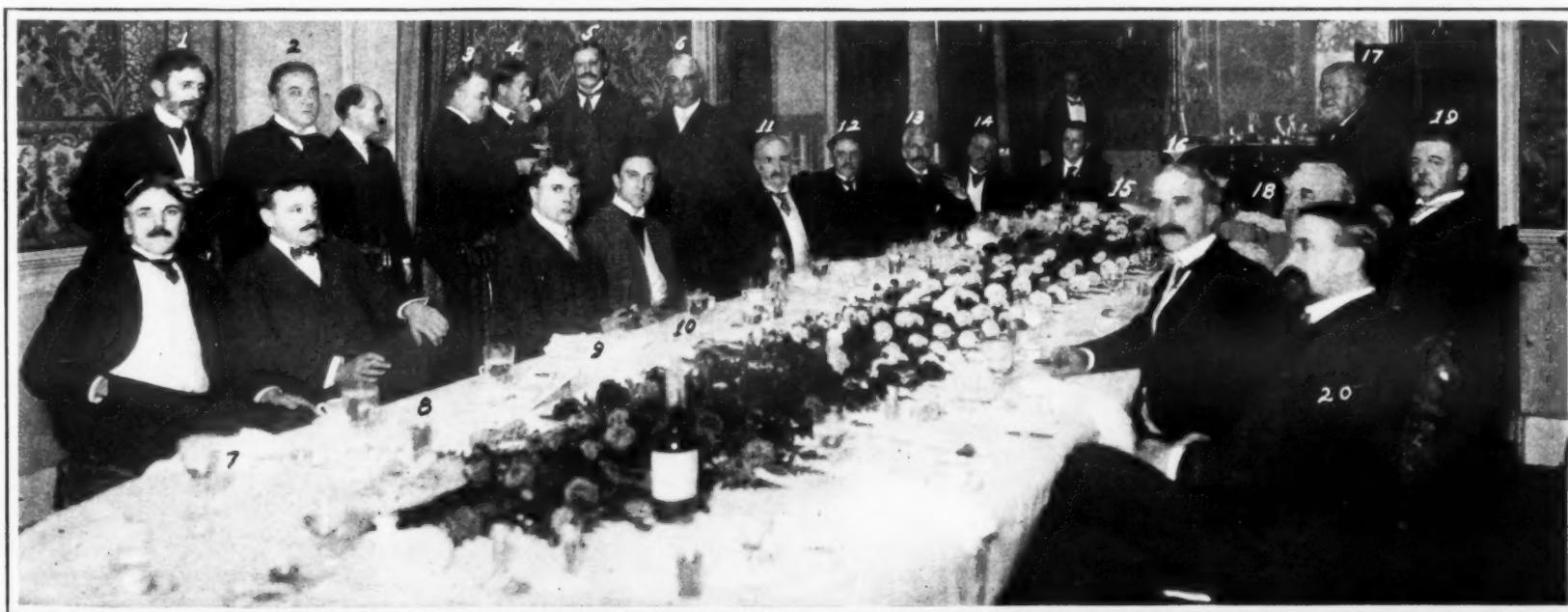
RUSSIAN WAR-SHIP CREATES A FLURRY ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

H. M. S. "GRAFTON" AT ESQUIMAULT, B. C., AFTER A RECORD-BREAKING RUN FROM COMOX, DUE TO THE APPEARANCE OF THE CZAR'S COMMERCE-DESTROYER "KOREA" OFF VANCOUVER ISLAND.
H. M. S. "FLORA" (THE SMALLER VESSEL) ALSO PREPARED TO LOOK OUT FOR THE MUSCOVITE CRAFT.—Photographed by T. L. Grahame.



RUSSIA'S WEAKENED NAVY DEPRIVED OF ONE MORE VESSEL.

CRUISER "LENA" IN SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, WHERE SHE PUT IN SO BADLY IN NEED OF REPAIRS THAT SHE HAS BEEN DISMANTLED AND MUST STAY AT MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD UNTIL THE FAR-EAST WAR IS OVER.—Photographed by Maurice Stewart.



SIR ALFRED HARMSWORTH AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

LUNCHEON GIVEN BY MR. POMEROY BURTON TO THE DISTINGUISHED LONDON PUBLISHER, SEPTEMBER 20TH.—Photograph by W. C. Harris.

1. Alexander Black. 2. Randolph Guggenheim. 3. Alfred Hy Lewis. 4. Arthur Brisbane. 5. Charles W. Price. 6. Elijah R. Kennedy. 7. Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. 8. District Attorney Jerome. 9. Sir Alfred Harmsworth. 10. Pomeroy Burton. 11. W. H. Merrill. 12. Dr. S. D. McConnell. 13. Bradford Merrill. 14. H. F. Gunnison. 15. J. O'H. Cosgrave. 16. Frank Presbrey. 17. George H. Daniels. 18. Colonel William Hester. 19. Chester S. Lord. 20. James Creelman.



Chauncey.

Bainbridge.

Date.

Barry.

Decatur
(flag-ship).

AMERICAN TORPEDO-BOATS THE STANCHEST IN THE WORLD.

FLOTILLA OF DESTROYERS, ON ITS LATE SUCCESSFUL 11,600-MILE TRIP FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE PHILIPPINES, SAFELY WEATHERING A FEARFUL STORM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.
Drawn from a photograph taken at height of storm on the cruiser "Buffalo," convoying the little fleet.

The Ainu, the Hairiest Race in the World.

Continued from page 326.

the wall; or, more frequently, the floor itself, where one might, I should think, roll up in covers beside the open fire and be quite comfortable. Since there are no chimneys in Ainu huts, and no provision is made for the escape of smoke except through a hole in the roof, it may be supposed that for Europeans there may be more comfortable quarters, but the natives seem not to mind it, and are evidently not much troubled with smarting eyes and tender lungs. However, the smoke might be considered a blessing in one respect by foreign visitors, for it helps somewhat to kill the awful odor which almost invariably envelops the Ainu men and women.

They are exceedingly dirty people, the bath being almost unknown to them, which is another thing one can hardly understand, considering the fact that their conquerors of centuries past are literally the cleanest people in the world, bathing every day, all of them, from the lowest coolie up, in water too hot for a European to more than hastily thrust his hand into. One would think that the Japanese might have at least taught this much civilization to their barbaric responsibilities, but it is evident that through all the ages no effort has been made to raise the Ainu above their original state of half savagery. They don't even wash their hands and faces, and the children, naked mostly when the weather is warm enough, are fairly incrusted with dirt, which has not been removed from their bodies since they were born. Drunkenness is, I believe, the most conspicuous characteristic of the people, and may have much to do with the fact that the race is rapidly becoming extinct, only about 17,000 remaining out of all the hordes which must have once roamed up and down Japan; and it is only a question of time for them, I suppose, as it is for our own more fortunate savages in the West of the United States, who have also been taught by their conquerors to like "fire-water" above all things.

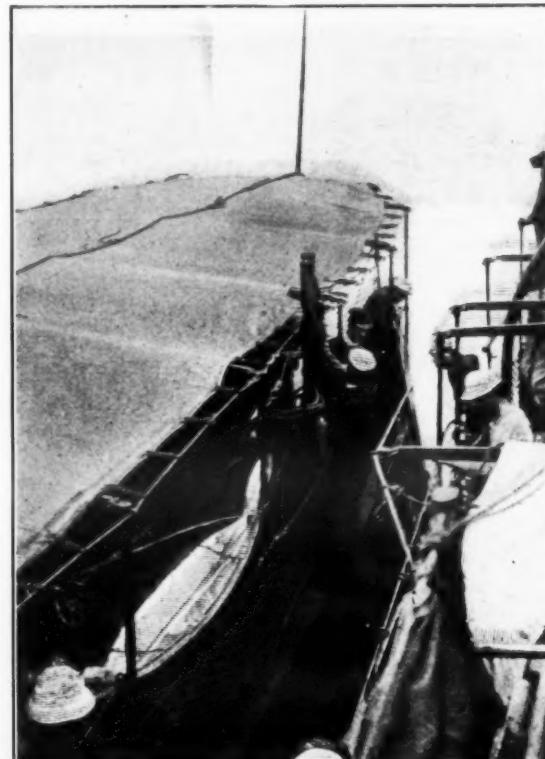
In very recent years the Japanese have begun to take measures to educate these children of nature, but the system of enlightenment is yet far inferior to that upon which Japan prides herself among her own people, and even now the young Ainu are permitted to read their "sermons in stones," and find their "books in running brooks." They are taught all the crude arts known to the Ainu that are necessary for the maintenance of existence, or they learn them naturally without teaching, as they do the strange tales of witchcraft and magic and miracle which form the only "literature" of this people. In common with all other children of the East, they are also taught that the first law of life is obedience, and this usually completes their equipment for a most difficult journey to the under- or the over-world. Girls, in addition to cooking, housekeeping of a sort, gardening, farming, fishing, hunting, and all the other things which commonly belong to the stronger sex, are taught to embroider their robes and those of their husbands; and they sometimes acquire a remarkable skill, working out patterns which are elaborate and really beautiful. Mr. Batchelor says that in different districts there are different designs protected by a sort of unrecorded copyright, and that natives can tell always where a man hails from by the embroidery on his coat. These fine garments are, of course, not worn upon all occasions, and I dare say it is quite a matter of rivalry among the men of the villages as to which of them

has the handsomest coat, and in consequence the most valuable wife.

The accompanying pictures were made in Piratori, the ancient capital of the Ainu, in Saru, the southern part of Yezo, or Hokkaido, as the island is now officially called. This is not a city wherein the American tourist may tarry long, for it has shrunk to a mere little group of huts which afford no accommodation to the stranger who is not inured to their malodors and indescribable filth. After a couple of days' journey up to this purely Ainu settlement one is glad enough to get back to Hakodate, where there are hotels of a sort, and at least immediate prospect of getting back to the cleanliness and refinement found in even the worst of Japanese places of entertainment.

Oyama a Strong Man.

THE AGED Marshal Oyama, who has figured conspicuously in the operations of the Japanese at Lio Chang and elsewhere, has one thing in common with Admiral Alexeieff, for they are both viceroys of Manchuria. The marshal is not a tall man, but he is possessed of enormous strength, and in his younger days was a champion wrestler. In the war with China he commanded the army which captured Port Arthur.



REMARKABLE TRANSFER FROM SHIP TO SHIP IN MID-OCEAN.

WHILE BOTH VESSELS SAILED AT FULL SPEED, EN ROUTE FROM COLOMBO TO SINGAPORE, A DOCTOR, SUMMONED IN HASTE, STEPPED FROM THE AMERICAN TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER "CHAUNCEY" TO THE DESTROYER "BAINBRIDGE," WHICH HAD RUN UP IN CONTACT.—Photograph by John Gleiser.

Progress of Irrigation.

WITHIN THE comparatively short period since the irrigation act was passed sixteen States have made great advance in production and prosperity. Already 6,500,000 acres of land have been reclaimed and occupied, the territory thus opened becoming fruitful and affording homes for many thousands of people. In the arid and semi-arid zones there remain about 600,000,000 acres of vacant public land, and under the storage system there is enough water to irrigate about one-sixteenth of this area. It is estimated that the government during the next thirty years can reclaim enough lands to provide homes for about 15,000,000 of people who need them. The rapid increase of population in the East indicates that before that time there will be more than 15,000,000 of people in need of homes, and the reclaimed land will undoubtedly be the means of solving the problem this situation raises. Already there is great demand for the new land made by irrigation, and this demand will continue to grow as the population of this country grows. The government did not begin a day too soon, and it will, therefore, be seen quite clearly that the work should be pushed along systematically and energetically. It is one of the pressing questions of our time.

Can Drink Trouble.

THAT'S ONE WAY TO GET IT.

ALTHOUGH they won't admit it, many people who suffer from sick headaches and other ails get them straight from the coffee they drink and it is easily proved if they're not afraid to leave it to a test as in the case of a lady in Connellsville.

"I had been a sufferer from sick headaches for twenty-five years, and any one who has ever had a bad sick headache knows what I suffered. Sometimes three days in the week I would have to remain in bed; at other times I couldn't lie down, the pain would be so great. My life was a torture, and if I went away from home for a day I always came back more dead than alive.

"One day I was telling a woman my troubles, and she told me she knew that it was probably coffee caused it. She said she had been cured by stopping coffee and using Postum Food Coffee, and urged me to try this food drink.

"That's how I came to send out and get some Postum, and from that time I've never been without it, for it suits my taste and has entirely cured all of my old troubles. All I did was to leave off the coffee and tea and drink well-made Postum in its place. This change has done me more good than everything else put together.

"Our house was like a drug-store, for my husband bought everything he heard of to help me, without doing any good, but when I began on the Postum my headaches ceased and the other troubles quickly disappeared. I have a friend who had an experience just like mine, and Postum cured her just as it did me.

"Postum not only cured the headaches but my general health has been improved, and I am much stronger than before. I now enjoy delicious Postum more than I ever did coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it's worth finding out.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE FACT that after such a long-continued rise, extending over two months, the stock market continues to resist a decline evidences the underlying strength of our industrial, I will not say our financial, condition. In no other country could there have been such a rerudescence of optimism in the speculative field after such a shock as Wall Street sustained in the sharp decline fol-

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Worth Reading

NORTH AMERICAN MINER.
An up-to-date mining paper, fully illustrated. October issue gives accounts of the famous Blue Bird Mines, which are just entering the dividend list, paying 24 per cent. per annum, with a possible 48. Mailed six months free on application.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, OCT. 1, 1904.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Assessment Rolls of Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of New York for the year 1904 and the warrants for the collection of taxes have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said Assessment Rolls are due and payable on MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1904, at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NO. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner of Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In case of payment during October the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in section 915 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws 1897), viz.: A deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

ALL BILLS PAID DURING OCTOBER MUST BE REBATED BEFORE CHECKS ARE DRAWN FOR PAYMENT.

When checks are mailed to the Receiver of Taxes they must be accompanied by addressed envelopes with postage prepaid in order to ensure return of received bills by mail.

Checks dated Oct. 3 should be mailed to the Receiver as soon as possible after bills have been received by the taxpayer.

DAVID E. AUSTEN.

Receiver of Taxes.

lowing the boom of 1901 and 1902. This is comparatively a new country, and our natural wealth, with which we help to feed and to clothe the world, gives us a prodigious advantage over older nations not thus superbly endowed. From a borrowing we are gradually changing into a lending nation. Our own wealth is increasing so rapidly that it is seeking outlets in every direction. Old staggers like myself, who have watched the gradual decline in interest rates in the unsettled West and in the conservative East during the past twenty years, realize what this increase of natural wealth has meant and what it must continue to mean.

We are an extraordinarily prosperous nation, and extraordinary prosperity gives such a sense of financial strength and security that we are apt to overdo. We recover from financial distress and despondency much more rapidly than other nations. The liquidation in Germany, following its boom era, is not yet over, nor has England got upon its financial feet again. No one doubts that two years ago the boom in Wall Street reached dangerous proportions, and but for the setback which the struggle for control of Northern Pacific occasioned, we must have gone on inevitably to the worst kind of a financial disaster. The boom was arrested, we had time to think and to realize the dangers of the situation, and then came the sober second thought and the soberer action which followed.

Continuous liquidation brought the market to a much lower level at the beginning of this year. Speculation apparently ceased and money became a drug in the market. Brokers in Wall Street reduced their working staffs, discharged bookkeepers, discontinued private wires, and gradually came to believe that the worst was yet to come, and that belief was justified by all the experiences of the past.

At this juncture some of the boldest Wall Street operators formed an alliance with certain strong financial influences, by which they secured abundant means with which to make another venture on the bull side. It was feared that unless such an effort were made the tendency to further liquidation might bring about panicky conditions. Pursuing their customary tactics of secrecy, the combination began to accumulate large blocks of stocks and bonds at the lowest prices. As this accumulation progressed, it was disclosed that the short interest was much larger and far more widely extended than had been anticipated. The effort to advance the market was strenuously resisted at the outset by the bears, but the bulls, having an abundant supply of money, continued it, and with such persistence that those who had sold stocks short were compelled to cover. The moment they did this they added the weight of their purchases to those of the bull manipulators, and such an impulse was given to prices that the market rose rapidly and steadily. Some bulls took the bear side, only to find that they were compelled to cover at a loss, and finally the entire market was advanced from 15 to 20 points.

And now the question is, Has the advance gone too far? The halting tendency shows that a great many believe it has. The cessation of manipulation, the denial of rumors calculated to advance stock, and the fact that reports of increased dividends, new combinations, and powerful alliances have all failed to materialize, are leading to the suspicion that behind the summer boom of 1904 there was something else beside a revival of prosperity. Very few fail to realize the artificial character of the summer boom. It made money for those who went into the market early on the bull side, if they got out. Exaggerated rumors of enormous crops of wheat, corn, and cotton have ceased, and the much-talked-of business revival does not reveal itself in the reports of mercantile agencies. There is hopefulness, to be sure, and that is always a good sign. Money is cheap, and as long as it continues so borrowers will not worry; but no conservative financier regards the monetary situation as entirely free from apprehension, nor will this anxiety cease until there has been a reduction in the unparalleled extension of our loans.

That we have overborrowed enormous

ly is evident on the face of things, and loans must be paid some day. The continued reduction in the surplus of the banks must be felt sooner or later. If it is reflected in a rise of interest rates, Wall Street will be first to feel the consequences. So the question is whether money will continue to be available for speculative purposes during the remainder of the year. The war in the East involves an outlay of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 a day. Both Japan and Russia are knocking at the doors of all the great money-lenders in the world, and are willing to pay much higher rates of interest than ordinarily prevail. Japanese bonds, secured by customs revenues, pay six per cent. and sell under par. This is the first war loan of Japan. What will the second issue sell for?

We recall that during our Civil War United States government bonds were offered at a discount which now seems incredible in view of the wealth of our nation. Can money continue to be cheap in Wall Street, while there is a heavy outside pressure for funds? And what will happen to the stock market if banks and trust companies begin to call in loans and to throw out the questionable collateral for which Wall Street makes quotations?

It is not surprising, especially after such a rise, that caution is being advised by the oldest and most experienced men on the Street. I have repeatedly said that at such a time the safest course is to take a profit and stand ready on reactions to buy stocks back for a further profit, and that one who does this dealing in dividend shares runs less risk of loss than one who deals purely in speculative securities. The latter are lower priced and return a greater profit in an active market, but the course of safety is always the best, and therefore I have persistently and consistently advised it. One may not always be the heaviest winner, but he is certain not to be the heaviest loser if he follows such a course. How far the market is entitled to another period of liquidation after such an unexpected rise is conjectural. I still believe that those who have manipulated the summer boom when they have disposed of their holdings, will stand as ready to take the bear side of the market as they were to take the bull side earlier in the year. For that reason the bears may have their innings before the year is out. We shall see.

"A. N." Chicago, Ill.: Not so regarded.
"H. H." I cannot obtain the information you seek.
"C." Charlotte, N. C.: I doubt if you would find a ready market. It is not listed.
"H. H." Boston: 1. Proxy received, but it came too late. 2. Preferred for three months.
"B." Waterbury, Conn.: 1. I do not recommend the bonds. 2. Not as an investment.
"S." Southwick, Mass.: No market and no quotations. I do not find you on my preferred list.
"H. S." Pittsburg, Penn.: Thank you for the information. It corroborates what I have heard elsewhere.

"Newcomer." Atlanta, Ga.: 1. John M. Shaw & Co., 30 Broad St., New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange, buy grain and cotton as well as stocks, and the firm has an excellent reputation. 2. I cannot advise on wheat.

"B." Towanda, Penn.: 1. I agree with you that powerful influences have been unloading on the recent rise. Nearly every leading broker tells me that the outside public has not been in the market to any extent. 2. Preference continued for three months.

"H." Selma, Ala.: While such low-priced stocks as you mention are not assessable, they would of course, in case of reorganization, be wiped out if stockholders saw fit not to join in any plan of reorganization involving an assessment. No liability is attached to ownership, however.

"G." Aurora, Ill.: 1. It is the consensus of opinion that the summer rise was carried too far, and that bull leaders are now willing to have a reaction with the hope of starting another bull movement after election. Circumstances at that time will have much to do with the future of the financial situation. 2. Preferred for six months.

"A." Boston: 1. The financial and news departments of the leading daily papers, if thoroughly read and digested, will give you the necessary information, and it will be wiser to formulate your own judgment than to accept any one's "tips." 2. Impossible to do so, in view of constant changes and conditions. Note my weekly suggestions. 3. Ditto. 4. Preferred for one year.

"W. H." Richmond, Va.: 1. U. S. Leather is in the hands of competent men, is earning its dividends, and is well regarded as an industrial. 2. It ranged in price last year from 72 to 96, and this year from 76 to 38. A reaction in the market, which seems due, might lead to a decline. 3. I agree with you in reference to the manipulation of the steel stocks, and I doubt if the public will be caught again with the same old "bait."

"S." Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. It has been repeatedly rumored that Republic Iron and Steel might be advantaged by a close alliance with the Steel Trust, of which it has been a "thorn in the flesh." Only insiders know whether this rumor is justified or not. It is known that the company has a large floating debt, and that bonds or some form of obligation ahead of the shares will probably be issued. 2. The heavy fixed charges recently placed ahead of Colorado Coal and Iron shares make the latter less desirable than they formerly were.

"W. T. K." Conn.: 1. Chicle preferred, with only \$3,000,000 of stock issued, would seem to be the safest on the list you gave. 2. U. S. Leather preferred is entitled to 8 per cent. dividends. The amount overdue the first of the year was 39 per cent. The fact that some settlement of these ar-

rears must ultimately be made no doubt strengthens the stock, and speculatively, therefore, gives it preference over Chicle preferred. 3. No dividends are in arrears on the other industrials you mention. 4. I know that only they seem to be doing a large business.

"R." New London, Conn.: 1. The rise in Southern Pacific was skillfully engineered by the aid of a notorious manipulator, and the general belief of those who watched the market closely is that insiders have now disposed of a large lot of the stock, which they had been patiently waiting to get rid of. It hardly seems possible that dividends will be declared on Southern Pacific until there is a general revival of business. 2. If you sell and wish to take a speculative dividend-paying security, you might put your money in some of the cheaper and better industrial shares.

"Notrac": The dividends of 1 per cent. per month on American Chicle common have been paid continuously for over a year, and the last annual report shows an increased surplus. The stock is small and the condition of the business seems to justify the large dividends. A considerable amount of the common was sacrificed last year by inside parties in an emergency, and I am told it was largely taken by heavy stockholders. The stock has been stronger ever since. It is not active and never has been. I doubt if it will sell on a 6 or 7 per cent. basis.

"L." North Cambridge, Mass.: 1. For a long pull I still regard it favorably if bought on reactions. 2. I do not know to what stock you refer. 3. The renewed report of Mr. Morgan's retirement from Wall Street may have had something to do with the advance in the Steel shares and bonds. He may be closing out his syndicate holdings. The short interest in the stock has been very large. The iron industry, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, is not showing a general revival, and I still believe that the dividends on Steel preferred are not being fairly earned. 4. B. R. T. is a good way from dividends, and it looks as if insiders were putting it up to take their profits.

"Copper." Lexington, Ky.: 1. The president of the Greene Con. Copper Company is William C. Green, of Bisbee, Ariz. The mining property is in Mexico. Mr. Green is entirely familiar with the property, as it is largely his creation. 2. I advised the purchase of American Ice preferred and common before the stockholders made their report about a year ago, when the stock was at half the present price. On reactions it seems to be picked up by insiders. If any one buys the stock he must expect to be patient for it has not been active during the recent bull movement excepting for occasional spurts. Any demand for the shares seems to cause an immediate rise. The affairs of the company are in decidedly better shape than they were a year ago, and its credit has been re-established. The good results of this situation will not be fully disclosed till next year; hence, as I have said, those who buy the stock should buy it for a long pull and a stiff profit. On reactions I regard the common as one of the cheapest speculations on the list.

Continued on page 332.

A Market For American Shoes.

WE HAVE had frequent occasion to mention the demand for American-made shoes in various parts of Europe, and the demand seems to grow no less as the years go on. In Denmark, especially, the American article of footwear is very popular, and the supply of the genuine kind is still a long way behind the demand. One prominent shoe-store in Copenhagen has announced itself by a conspicuous sign as the "Headquarters of the American Shoe Syndicate of New York," and a company, advertising itself widely as the Danish-American Shoe Company, has been organized. It has been impossible to ascertain that either of these institutions carries, to any extent, American-made shoes. On the other hand, it appears they are supplied with "American shoes" of European manufacture, a more or less successful attempt having been made to copy the well-known American model. Our consul at Copenhagen, Mr. Raymond R. Frazier, in a recent report to the State Department, says that Copenhagen, in particular, furnishes a splendid field for the establishment of an American shoe-store, conducted on American plans, selling only American-made shoes of approved models. One price only, from three dollars and fifty cents to four dollars, should be maintained. Such an establishment should succeed in Copenhagen from the beginning, he says.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 331.

"N. K.", New York: 1. I would take a profit in such a market which promises, as things now are, to grow narrower and more fluctuating. 2. They are members of the New York Stock Exchange, but no report is available. Brokers who stand well and are members of the New York Stock Exchange are John M. Shaw & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York.

"W.", Richmond, Va.: 1. American Cotton Oil sold last year as low as 35 1-2 and as high as 46 for the common. This year the range has been between 44 1-2 and 34 1-2. Talk of the passage of the dividend has something to do with lower quotations. The preferred would be the safer. 2. American Can preferred looks to me like a safer proposition than Cotton Oil common, and the former is a dividend-payer.

"J.", Trenton, N. J.: If I had a good profit in any stock, American Ice included, I would be inclined to take it, and run chances of buying it a little lower on a reaction, and then taking another profit. The tip that there was to be a substantial rise in ice sprang up suddenly in Wall Street recently. It appears to be founded on the generally conceded better outlook of the company after the hard work of rehabilitation which has been going on throughout the year.

"P. H.", Litchfield, Mich.: 1. All such enterprises are too far away from home to be open to inspection, and are too heavily capitalized to be recommended for investment. I would rather have something nearer home, for which I could obtain a market in an emergency. There is no market for any of the stocks to which you allude. 2. I do not regard it as favorably as some of the low-priced mining stocks which have been developed into paying properties. Greene Co. Copper is one of these. 3. Preferred for three months.

"W. H.", Yonkers, N. Y.: 1. I have said of Bay State Gas that it is only attractive as a speculation, pure and simple. It sells on the curb for about 25 cents a share. Every once in a while it takes a sudden spurt. Recently rumors were circulating that Boston parties were intending to advance the stock, and as it costs only about \$250 for 1,000 shares, many speculators are taking a flyer in it. It is not an investment, and I do not recommend it. 2. See nothing in it. 3. Pacific Mail could be greatly advantaged by subsidy legislation at the approaching session of Congress, and if the Republican party wins in November such legislation is anticipated. This, no doubt, has led to some purchasing of the stock at advancing figures. 4. Stands well.

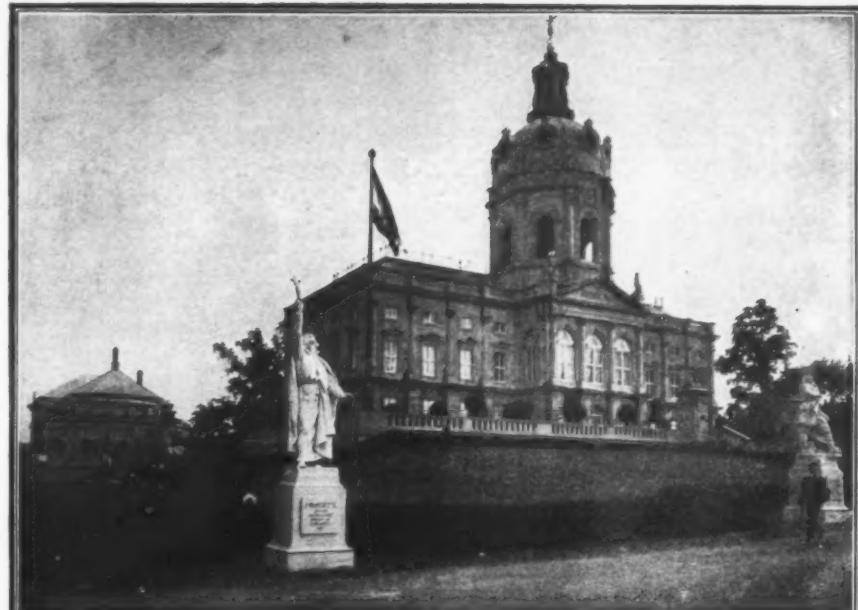
"F. W. W.", Newark, N. J.: 1. Party requested secrecy. 2. Chicago Terminal's annual report showed a large deficit, and there is talk of a reorganization, yet the bonds maintain their strength, and many believe that the preferred is worth more than it is selling for because of the great value of the company's real property. I think better of Chicago Traction. 3. The passage of the dividend on Colorado Southern first preferred has made that stock look less attractive. Earnings, however, indicate that dividends can and may be resumed, and in that event the stock should sell higher. It is dominated by the Hawley interests. They are a speculative crowd, and you run your chances when you trade in their stocks.

"J. S.", Pittsburg, Penn.: 1. Market conditions are so constantly changing that it is obviously impossible to pick out stocks, in any number, that are attractive either for purchase or sale. Mr. Lawson has shown in his comments on conditions in the New York and Boston stock markets how unscrupulous manipulators, for selfish purposes, control enormous amounts of capital, and are enabled, with the help of well-paid press agents, to rig the market for their own benefit. I have no doubt that they have been doing this for the past two or three months, and have been able to unload a large part of their "indigestibles." When they have completed this work these manipulators will be found on the short side. Whether that time has come or not, I cannot say. 2. Preference continued for one year.

"M.", Belfast, Me.: 1. Southern Railway preferred is reasonably safe, but it is as high as dividends now justify. In the summer months it was reported that it was to be advanced to par. 2. Recent financing of Southern Pacific has not altogether recommended itself to careful capitalists. With constantly increasing evidences of competition in its field, it does not look reasonable to expect par for this stock within a short time. 3. New York Central is regarded as an investment security, and is largely held for that purpose. It is earning its 5 per cent. dividends, and at that rate does not pay better than several other good stocks and bonds. Union Pacific has enjoyed a phenomenal rise, undoubtedly because of competition for control. Amalgamated has been strong on reports that the dividends were to be doubled, but this has been denied. The denial appears to come from those who have been purchasing the stock, and therefore may not be significant of the truth. 4. I would be inclined to take a profit if I had it, and to buy back on reactions.

"Star.", Oil City, Penn.: 1. The fact that the Crucible Steel Company has found it necessary to issue over \$6,000,000 mortgage bonds for refunding purposes is evidence that it might much better have deferred its dividends until it had accumulated sufficient working capital. Unless we have a more decided revival of the iron industry than is now evidenced, Crucible shares will not be attractive. There is this to be said in their favor, namely, that after such a decline as Crucible Steel has had the shares look speculatively attractive, because chances favor an advance. 2. There is no closer corporation in the country than the American Sugar Company. For some time bull tips have been freely circulated with considerable effect, for a year ago the stock sold as low as 108, and this year has been down to 122 1-4. It is reported that the company is absorbing much of the beet-sugar business, and there are evidences that these reports are true. Without knowledge of its earning capacity I cannot conscientiously recommend its purchase. 3. So common, Texas Pacific, Distillers Securities, and International Paper preferred on reactions, and also American Ice preferred, have been picked up for speculative investment. 4. Preferred for six months.

Continued on page 333.



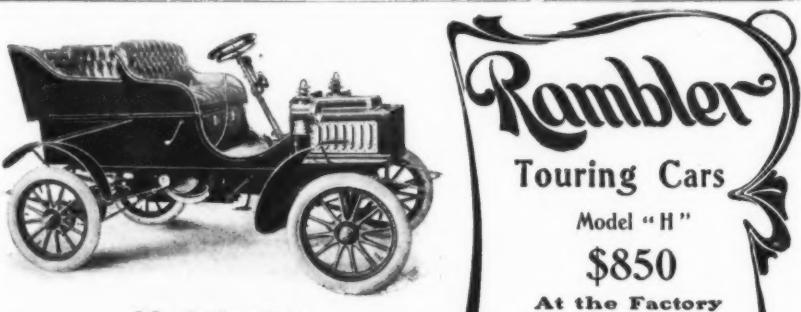
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Bi-Centennial of New Jersey.

Continued from page 320

shipping plants, are realized. Very large concerns have lately been locating on the Kill and the Raritan River, in the vicinity of Perth Amboy, giving a great stimulus to the development of that part of the State.

The population of New Jersey has kept pace with its natural growth. In 1737 the total population of the State was 47,369; in 1800, it was 211,949; in 1840, 373,306; in 1870, 906,096; in 1880, 1,131,116; in 1890, 1,444,933, and in 1900 it was 1,883,669. It gained 438,736 in the last decade. It has two cities of over two hundred thousand population each; three others with over seventy thousand, and twenty with over ten thousand. New Jersey's governmental policy is enlightened and progressive. Its judiciary is famed for its ability and integrity all over the country. The educational and other institutions of the State are on a high plane. The manual training exhibits of the public-school system at Chicago and Buffalo were admittedly the best at both expositions. The State has an industrial home for wayward girls and another for boys, with a reformatory for first offenders. Its state-prison is managed on humane and progressive principles, the lock-step and parti-colored garments having lately been abolished. New Jersey's two large hospitals for the insane, at Morris Plains and Trenton, are among the best in the country. The national guard approaches the regular army in discipline and soldierly efficiency, and the camp of instruction and the rifle range at Sea Girt are the finest on the continent. The State takes generous care of the blind and feeble-minded, has a village for epileptics, a State board of children's guardians, a home for disabled soldiers, and a manual training and industrial school for colored youths.

rived at the conclusion that radium occurs more frequently in our surroundings than has heretofore been suspected. According to his experiments, all natural springs of water and also the petroleum wells possess a heavy gas whose radiations are similar to, and probably identical with, radium.

Centres of Population.

THE "CENTRE of population," determined after each Federal census, moves slowly westward. It is now placed a little north of the valley of the Ohio River, and for several decades has rested in southern Indiana. As to the negro population, its centre is now at De Kalb County, in Alabama, on the Georgia border, a few miles south of Tennessee. That is, while the centre of white population moves westward, that of the negro population moves steadily southwest, and has been doing so for more than a hundred years, having traveled through Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia in turn, and now having crossed to Alabama. The divergence between the two centres increases with each decade. At the close of the Reconstruction period it was expected that there would be a vast influx of Southern negroes into the North until the whole West would be overrun with refugees from Southern plantations. Actually, through the operation of the law of natural selection, the negro population gravitates toward the Gulf of Mexico, and particularly to the cotton-raising States. The colored population of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—border States—is not increasing considerably. Instead of coming nearer together, the two races seem to be getting farther apart

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ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests in which the readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most acceptable Thanksgiving Day picture coming to hand by November 1st; and a prize of \$10 for the picture, arriving by November 1st, which reveals most satisfactorily the spirit of the Christmas-tide. These contests are all attractive, and should bring out many competitors.

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N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**.

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Life-insurance Suggestions.

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

THE best advice of a general nature that can be given to those who contemplate life insurance is to insure early, if not often. The advantage to a young man of taking out a policy of a reasonable amount at the earliest possible opportunity is not only that the premiums are much lower than—a prime consideration—but that the possession of a policy with its consequent financial obligations is "an anchor to windward," which every young man ought to have, and a wonderful incentive to economy, industry, thrift, and sobriety. No one will pretend to say that a life-insurance policy takes the place of a good mother, of the Bible, or a wise preceptor as a potent agency in the making of character; but it is not too much to claim that it stands very close to these formative influences in the shaping of true and successful men. It helps to give life a real purpose, to inspire one at the outset with a definite aim, something to work for, to hope and to live for. Therefore, we say again to all young men that, as a matter of business prudence and foresight, there is nothing you can do which will yield you more satisfaction as the years go on than an investment in some sound and well-approved life-insurance company.

"S." Chicago: The scheme is a money-making, speculative affair. I would have nothing to do with it; certainly not if I was in pursuit of safe life insurance.

"A. J. B.": I do not regard the stability of the company as beyond question. There have been internal troubles and difficulties arising, as has been told you, from the former style of its business.

"W." Punxatawney, Penn.: Your question is a little mixed. Just what would you like to know? You have evidently confused **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** with some other paper.

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The Hermit.

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ONE BRANCH of American manufactured products, above many others, which would seem to promise well in Germany is that of furniture for the poorer and middle classes. No country, on account of the abundant supply of raw material and of the large scale of manufacture and superiority of machinery, can compete herein successfully with the United States. If a furniture syndicate would send an intelligent expert over to Germany to study the styles "in vogue"; establish depots, say, at Bremen, Hamburg, or some other suitable place; ship the furniture so as to get the benefit of the lowest rates in "knock-down" shape, to be put together and varnished on the other side, it is practically certain that an excellent paying business could be established, provided the same were conducted by men well posted and possessing that commercial tact and intelligence which mark our successful business men at home. A company with sufficient means would do a business that would in all probability exceed their most sanguine expectations. Of all furniture imported into Germany the United States does not supply more than about fifteen per cent. It should be eighty per cent. at least.

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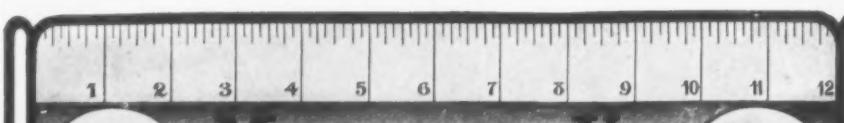
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THE Ferrière Italienne Cie., of Rome, Italy, intends to erect a large iron and steel works at Torre Annunziata, near Naples. A large quantity of the materials necessary for the proper equipment of this plant will, without doubt, be purchased in foreign markets.

THE MINISTER of agriculture at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa, will receive proposals for the building and operating of a sugar factory with a producing capacity of 15,000 tons of sugar in a season, and for a track to connect this factory with the Natal Railway. The factory is to be located at Amatikulu, Zululand, Natal, South Africa.

IN ORDER to increase the Russian exports of butter, a movement is now on foot to construct cold-storage warehouses at St. Petersburg. It is probable that the machinery which is necessary in connection therewith will have to be imported. Detailed information may be obtained by addressing the office of the imperial ministry of railroads, St. Petersburg, Russia.

THE CITY council at East Retford, a place of over 10,000 inhabitants in Nottingham County, England, is contemplating the building of a municipal electric light and power plant. The municipal council of Rochdale, a borough of about 75,000 inhabitants in Lancashire County, England, is planning to spend a sum which will exceed \$200,000 in enlarging and improving its electric plant. The municipal authorities of Barcellos, a small place on the Cavado River, about twenty-five miles north of Oporto, Portugal, are willing to grant a thirty-year concession to a company for the erection of an electric light and power plant. One of the stipulations which will be exacted of such a company will be that it furnish the municipality with 160 16-candle-power incandescent lights and five 50-candle-power arc lights for the sum of 1,500 milreis (\$1,620) per annum.

DURING THE fall bids will be asked by the French government at Nantes for about \$450,000 worth of dredging machinery, to be used in deepening the channel of the River Loire between Nantes and St. Nazaire. The government engineer at Nantes, whose department is charged with the supervision and possibly with the execution of the work, says that it has not yet been finally decided as to whether bids for furnishing this machinery will be received from foreigners, but he thinks they will. In that event it is believed that Holland manufacturers will get the contracts, as dredging-machines made in that country are already in use in France, and are giving satisfaction. If the proposed letting should interest any United States manufacturers of dredging-machines, they should communicate with Consul B. H. Ridgely, at Nantes, France. The proposed channel will have a depth of from eighteen to forty-eight feet, on a sandy bottom.

BUILDERS and dealers in bridge material should be interested in the plans for new bridges announced by various governments and local authorities in many foreign parts. A bridge is to be constructed across the Rio Diamante, Province de Mendoza, Argentina, at an estimated cost of \$459,828. For particulars apply to the Dirección General de Vías de Comunicación, Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Belgian consul at Calcutta reports that a bridge over the River Ganges is to be built by the East Indian government. In conjunction therewith the river bed is to be regulated. The estimated cost of both projects is about \$4,000,000. The governments of Bulgaria and Roumania are consulting as to the construction of a new railroad bridge over the Danube, to connect the towns of Giurgevo and Rustinuk. The Ministère des Travaux Publics in Constantinople will receive offers for the construction of five large steel bridges on the Kaifia division of the Hedjazz Railroad.

OUR consulate at Callao, Peru, has been addressed for information as to prices, models, etc., of iron steamers suitable for the navigation of the Madre de Dios. All persons in the United States who may be interested are urged to enter into correspondence with this consulate, and to forward, in duplicate, copies of

catalogues and other illustrated matter. The tonnage of vessels required is to be from fifty to eighty tons; draught not more than two and one-half feet; length over all not more than one hundred and twenty-five feet; beam, about thirty feet. Galvanized metal should be employed whenever possible, as protection from rust. Estimates are desired on both turbine and stern-paddle types of vessels, and should cover a full supply of triplex parts of the delicate portions of machinery, etc. The speed of the craft is to be eleven knots in still water. Estimates should be given for the vessel complete and for the metal parts only, the wood-work to be supplied in Peru from designs furnished by the builders.

UNITED STATES Consul F. W. Hossfeld, of Trieste, Austria, in reply to a department circular, "Market for American Fruits," reports concerning the best means of increasing our fruit trade in Austria-Hungary. That portion of his report relative to packing fruit in ten-pound cases, which would bring them within the limit weight of parcels post, applies equally well to many other articles now exported in large packages. The consul says: "I would suggest that some of our superior qualities of dried fruits be put up in ten-pound cases. Such cases could be sent by parcels post from Hamburg or Bremen (where the Austrians purchase their supplies of dried fruits) to any part of the German empire or of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy at a total expense of only twelve cents, and this convenience would, in my opinion, result in increased trade. It is probable that the recent establishment by the Cunard company of a line of passenger steamships between Trieste and New York will, by insuring prompt and regular delivery, enable some of our green fruits, especially our apples, to gain a market in southern Austria."

AMERICAN Consul B. H. Ridgely, stationed at Nantes, is of the opinion that skeleton gum-shoes and rubber overshoes would meet with a ready sale anywhere in northern and western France, where the climate is such as to compel the almost constant use of footwear of that character, and he thinks it would be well worth the while of any of our manufacturers in this line to send their representatives to Nantes.

MEXICO has been a favorite field for American investments during the past twenty years and more, and the total amount of American capital now in that country is estimated to be upwards of \$800,000,000. Many of these investments are highly remunerative, and the prospects are that the flow of American money toward Mexico is likely to continue for many years to come, providing the government of the country continues stable and favorable to American interests, as it is now. It should be clearly understood, however, that in Mexico, as elsewhere, investments in any line are only safe and reasonably certain of profit to investors who go to the country to reside, and who look after their business for themselves. There is almost no line of business or industry already established in Mexico which cannot be improved upon by modern American methods, and the field for new industries is almost unlimited. At present agricultural pursuits appear to offer tempting inducement to practical farmers with small capital. Practically no intelligent attention has been given to the cultivation of garden-truck in Mexico, such as potatoes, sweet corn, pease, beans, tomatoes, asparagus, celery, cabbage, etc. The American farmer who goes to Mexico and engages in raising products that he knows all about will, in all probability, be successful. Land and labor are cheaper there than in the United States. Fruit lands in Mexico can be purchased for very reasonable prices in comparison with the values of fruit lands in the United States. Orange orchards or banana plantations cannot, of course, be purchased for a mere song in Mexico, and the owners are frequently unwilling to part with them at any price. Such lands are usually in large tracts and must be purchased so. No person should decide to engage in any business in Mexico without first visiting the country, and looking over the ground thoroughly and carefully. He should visit several cities or districts before deciding where to locate or upon what scale to pursue his business.

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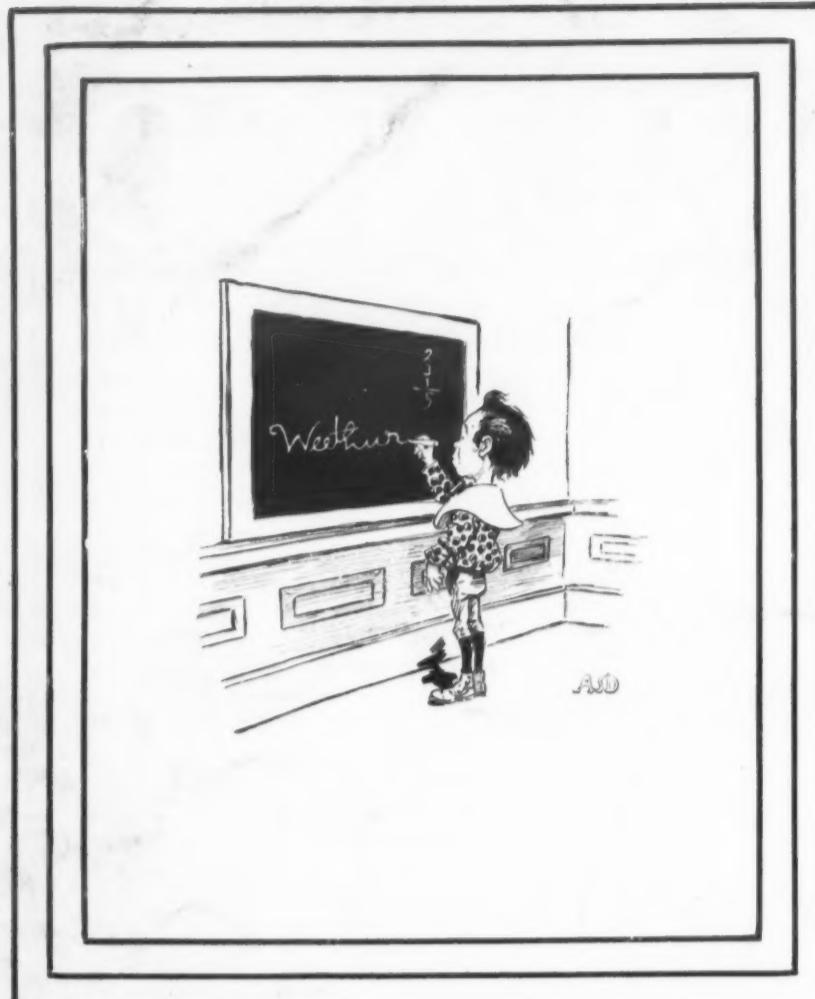
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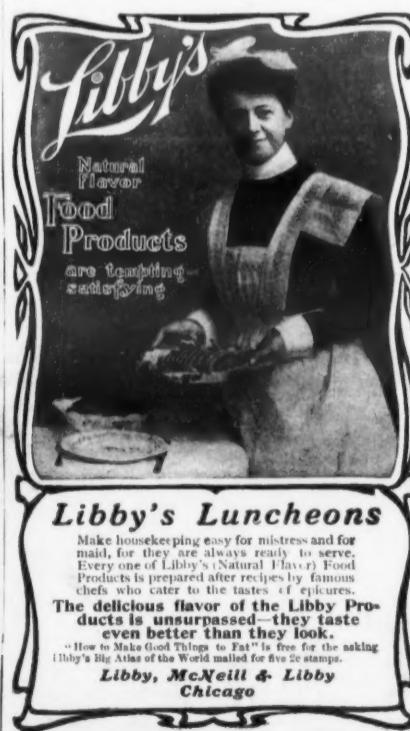
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